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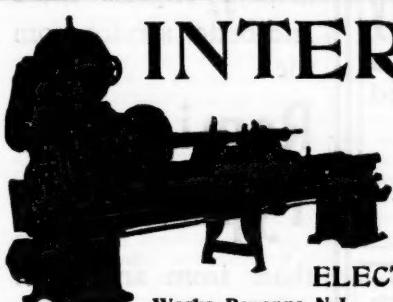
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The annoyance that has from time to time occurred through the "blocks" in promotions caused by the sickness or inability of some officer to take the required examination to determine his fitness for promotion has come to an end. There have been numerous such "blocks" during the past few months, on one occasion through the doubts raised as to the examination of an officer in Alaska, at another time through the delay in getting papers from the Philippines, again because an officer ordered up for examination was sick and could not go to the place where the examination board was in session. A recent case was the sickness of 2d Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th Inf., whose sickness prevented his examination. Lieutenant Leckie has been retired and the block following his number has been relieved, not, however, before the unusual consequence befel Lieutenants Stewart and Gibert, who were in the last months of their detail to the Ordnance Department, and if promoted first lieutenants last November, when they should have been, would have been appointed captains in the Ordnance Department. As it turned out these officers had to return to their regiments June 30, before the block was broken, and so lost the honor and the pay of the rank to which their ability and service justly entitled them. The latest block came by the inability of 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., on account of sickness to take his examination for promotion. Based on this case Major General Ainsworth, Adjutant General of the Army, submitted to the Judge Advocate General the question whether the Secretary of War had not the authority to take action to prevent a constant recurrence of the inconvenience. General Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has rendered an opinion to the effect that hereafter commissions may be issued provisionally until such time as the sick or absent officer may be examined, and if he passes he shall be lawfully advanced to the next higher grade, and if he fails his discharge simply operates to give those whose promotion would have been blocked by his sickness or other delaying conditions another file. General Davis quotes a clause of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as follows: "When the exigencies of the service of any officer who would be entitled to promotion upon examination require him to remain absent from any place where an examining board could be convened, the President is hereby authorized to promote such officer, subject to examination, and the examination shall take place as soon thereafter as practicable. If upon examination the officer be found disqualified for promotion, he shall, upon the approval of the proceedings by the Secretary of War, be treated in the same manner as if he had been examined prior to promotion." Interpreting the meaning of the word "exigency" to be that which is unavoidable, the Judge Advocate General continues: "When an officer is suffering from wounds, disease, or sickness, which require him to remain absent from any place where an examining board could be convened, or what is the same thing, if such temporary disability is such as to prevent him, in the opinion of a proper medical authority, from appearing at the place designated in appropriate military orders for his examination, clearly an exigency of the service exists which makes it impossible for him to so appear, and the statute becomes clearly applicable to his case." The opinion, which is dated June 29, received the approval of Secretary Wright July 6.

In an article on "the increase of pay and the Service newspapers," the Journal of the United States Infantry Association asserts that each Service newspaper has assumed all the credit for increase for itself and ascribed all the blame to its rival. Whatever may be said of others this is emphatically not true of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In an editorial immediately following the passage of the pay bill we said: "Obeying the admiral-

tion to 'rejoice with them that do rejoice and weep with them that weep,' we extend our heartiest congratulations to all concerned on the passage of the acts of Congress increasing the pay of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Revenue Cutter Service. It is no small satisfaction to know that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has had its part in this result, but as 'there is honor enough for all,' no one need be made poorer by our claim of service. We have been nearer to the scene of action than some of our readers and have thus been able to keep a closer watch on the varying phases of the fight, which we have sought to report with fidelity, whether or not they gave encouragement to hope. * * * The Services can get from Congress anything they ask for in reason, provided they settle their differences before they go to Washington and present a united front when they appear in the legislative halls." This is all we have said that can be construed as self-praise and it does not contain the slightest suggestion of a claim to special credit at the expense of others. We have published a very few of the many letters in which our correspondents speak for us, as for example such letters as the following which comes to us this week from Porto Rico: "Thank you for the Pay Bill. I believe you have done more to get it passed than any other human agency. It means a lot to me. I can now take my wife to the States next September and have a much needed rest after more than five years in the Philippines since my last visit home."

In connection with the passage of the pay bill we have had great pleasure in commanding the services of those who labored so earnestly and intelligently at Washington. Captain Hagood, Pay Director Cowie, Senators Warren and Dick, Representatives Hull and Capron, and others, saying for example: "No word of praise too strong can be said of Senator Warren, who, through the whole effort to pass the bill, has displayed a sagacity and force that have led always to success. Mr. Hull in the House has brought to the discussion of the pay problem a wealth of information and a loyalty that at every step of the struggle gave promise of ultimate victory. The associates of the two chairmen on both of the committees have a large measure of gratitude due them for their patient and intelligent co-operation." We have also said: "Those who have had the measure in charge representing the War Department and the Army have labored in season and out of season with an untiring and unfailing zeal, and with a sagacity hardly marked by a single misstep. There has been throughout a determination to be fair and to secure fair play for all. And that is one of the best accomplishments connected with the whole struggle for better pay for the Army—that the dissensions and differences that at the outset seemed likely to breed trouble unceasingly and to baffle every honest effort to pass the bill this session were manfully checked, and in the end there may be a common pride and congratulation in the results of harmonious co-operation for the good of the Service." As to our contemporary's suggestion that it may have to start a newspaper to urge the special claims of the Infantry, we can only say that such a paper will receive a cordial welcome from us, and we hope that its appearance will not long be delayed. We hope, too, that the appearance of the Infantry weekly will not interfere with the publication of the excellent monthly.

A "Naval Veteran" in a communication brings up the oft-discussed question as to what measure of credit the administration of Grover Cleveland should receive for the beginning of the New Navy. He claims for the administration of Garfield and Arthur the distinction of inaugurating our new navy, mentioning the laying of the keel of the Atlanta in 1883 as evidence of the correctness of his contention. Spears in his "History of the United States Navy" says (page 258) that although "we begin our new navy with a despatch boat and two small cruisers (Atlanta and Boston), our first armored ship worth mention was the lamented Maine." Her keel was laid in October, 1888, during the first Cleveland administration. Why the historian thus refers to the Maine will doubtless be clear by his words a few lines further: "Up to that date we were experimenting for ourselves and we had learned how to do the work. The time had come when we were ready to begin to set a pace in the design and construction of fighting ships for the world to consider." One of the most important things in the history of the new navy was the action of Secretary Whitney "in skillfully handling the appropriations until he accumulated a fund wherewith he was able to induce a steel-making company to erect a plant for the production of armor and forgings for high-power guns." So vital to the Navy was this regarded by Spears that he says "this one thing atoned for all errors." However, as we think of the splendid Navy we have now, we may well dismiss the subject of its beginnings with Admiral Schley's words, that "there is glory enough to go round." It is instructive to remember, lest we fall into the belief that navies can be created over night, that as far back as June, 1881, a board of which Rear Admiral John Rodgers was the head and which had been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to consider the state of the Navy, recommended the building of twenty-one battleships and seventy cruisers, besides torpedo-boats and rams. "Of the program thus proposed," says Spears, "Congress built in due time one worthless ram."

Reporting to the Quartermaster General on Virginia horses, Capt. F. B. Hennessy, of the 8d Field Artillery, suggests that in the event of the adoption of the Q.M.G.'s scheme for remount depots, the Shenandoah Valley be carefully considered as an ideal location, this being the

country from which Mosby's guerrillas and Jeb Stuart's cavalry obtained many of the famous mounts with which they did such wonderful long distance riding in the Civil War. Stunted Virginia half-breeds he found to be preferable to Western ponies of the same size. They are speedy, handy and good weight carriers. Some ironical observer has said that the fine quality of the Virginia horse is due to the execrable quality of the Virginia roads, which prevents going about in wagon or on foot in wet weather. Experience during part of a winter spent recently in the Lynchburg section of the state convinced us there was much in this cynical remark. We saw as bad roads in that neighborhood as we have seen in much traveling over this and other countries. One day we picked our way a-foot through mud, watching a four-horse tobacco wagon going over half a mile of the main road leading from the long bridge over the James River. A recent rain had not improved the road, and there could be little doubt that the wagon got more wear and tear than it would have received in going over one hundred miles of a French macadam highway. Whether the quality of the horse would be lowered by bettering the roads may be a question, but there is no doubt that the state as a whole would gain immeasurably by spending several millions in good roads. It is too beautiful a state to be shut to the outside world because of bad highways.

The value of the Battleship Fleet's cruise in cementing relations of good-will with foreign countries finds early demonstration in the directing of attention by the Brazilian Embassy in Washington to the visit of the American battleships at Rio Janeiro, as an evidence of the ridiculousness of the reports in the sensational papers that the South American republic is building warships with the intention of transferring them to Japan. The official denial by the Embassy on July 1, after charging that the report had been circulated to "foster a feeling of enmity between Brazil and the United States," said: "The long-standing and cordial friendship existing between the governments of Rio de Janeiro and Washington is well known. Signal marks of the mutual good feeling are to be found in the expressive telegraphic messages exchanged by President Penna and President Roosevelt during the American Fleet's stay in Rio de Janeiro, and in the fact that the Washington Government has quite recently intrusted to Brazil the protection of American interests in Venezuela."

The talk of an arrangement with Japan for taking over the warships building for Brazil has called attention to what the Boston Transcript speaks of as the "curious practice of South American countries to begin navies which they never finish." Two battleships contracted for by Chile in expectation of hostilities with Argentina were taken off her hands by England and other ships have had a similar fate below the equator. To order three Dreadnoughts in a "plunge" into naval construction for so small a power as Brazil that naturally arouses talk. Our Southern neighbors are not a seafaring people on a large scale, and there is not much of popular sentiment to support so colossal a policy of naval construction as is indicated by a beginning with three Dreadnoughts. Argentina, Chile and Brazil between them have about a dozen warships, but they are already antiquated. The former country is talking of having three fifteen-thousand-ton battleships constructed, but whether this plan is the result of Brazil's interest in Dreadnoughts or of a hope to make a profit on the ships while they are still unfinished by sale to a larger power remains to be seen.

Seventy-one dead and 2,625 injured are the figures in The Chicago Tribune's casualty list for the 4th of July up to eleven p.m., July 5. An analysis of the figures shows the following details: Of the deaths there were by fireworks and resulting fires, 37; by cannon, 3; by firearms, 16; by gunpowder, 6; by toy pistols, 2; by runaways, 5; by heart failure due to explosion of cannon crackers, 2. Those injured were: By fireworks, 1,109; by cannon, 212; by firearms, 396; by gunpowder, 551; by torpedoes, 60; by toy pistols, 211; by bomb cases, 50; by runaways, 35. The fire loss was \$525,935. This breaks all records for deaths since 1889. The number of deaths this year reported is thirteen more than at the same time last year. The number of injured, however, is 1,183 less than in 1907 and is the smallest number since 1901, when 1,803 persons were hurt. This is regarded as an indication that the agitation for a sane Fourth is having its effect.

Mr. Taft is quoted as speaking feelingly about his retirement from the War portfolio: "I leave the Army with great regret," said he. "It is a great body of fine men. It is possible with the military man to go into almost anything. I don't care what kind of a job you have, the men in the Army can do the business as well as any experts. I hate to give up association with them." Mr. Taft need not mourn as one without hope, so long as he has a prospect of returning to association with the Army as its Commander-in-Chief.

It is doubtful whether any name in the Army has suffered more from careless spelling than Fort Myer, Va. It has appeared as Meyer, Meier, Myers, Meyers, etc., until it has almost seemed to be running Shakespeare a close race for varieties of spelling. We thought, however, it was safe in the house of its friends, but it masquerades as "Meyer" in the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association for July, page 109.

RESERVE MEDICAL CORPS.

The commissions of over one hundred and fifty successful candidates for appointment as medical corps surgeons of the Army were signed up at the War Department and forwarded to Oyster Bay this week for the signature of the President. Officers of the reserve corps have the rank of first lieutenant, and when on active duty receive the pay of the grade, which is \$2,000 a year. Longevity service counts with the corps as in the Army generally, and its officers are furnished with quarters or commutation and fuel and light. Explaining the policy of the Medical Department in regard to the maintenance of this corps, Brig. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the Army, has issued a circular in which he says:

"In addition to a limited number of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps who are on active duty with the Army in time of peace, it is desired to maintain a list of qualified men all over the country who are willing to serve as medical officers in time of emergency. To such men the President is authorized to issue commissions, and it is expected that, as long as they are under commission, they may be relied upon to give service when called. Officers of the Medical Reserve Corps cannot be compelled to accept active service, but should it be declined when offered, the commission will be vacated. Nothing prevents Medical Reserve Corps officers serving with the militia, or with the volunteer troops of the United States, or in the service of the United States in any other capacity, and when so serving or employed they are not subject to call for active duty with the Army. Officers of the Medical Reserve Corps who make application for active service may receive such assignment when the necessity exists."

"Approved candidates for the Medical Corps who have fulfilled the entrance requirements, will be temporarily commissioned as first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps until they have passed through the Army Medical School and their fitness for the Medical Corps has been finally determined. Appointments to the Medical Reserve Corps is made by the President after the applicant has passed a successful examination before an examining board detailed from the Medical Corps of the Army and has been recommended by the Surgeon General. Permission to appear before the board is obtained by letter to The Adjutant General of the Army, which must be in the handwriting of the applicant, giving the date and place of his birth and the place and State of which he is a permanent resident. He must also furnish certificates, based on personal acquaintanceship, from at least two reputable persons as to his citizenship, character and habits.

"It is recognized that except for the limited number of Medical Reserve Corps officers who are on active duty in the Army in time of peace there are few material inducements for representative physicians to apply for appointment in the corps. The possession of a commission from the President of the United States setting forth his confidence in the patriotism, fidelity, and abilities of the holder is, however, something that any one might be proud of, and the contact that the War Department will be able to maintain with the best class of young medical men throughout the land will, it is expected, be of great value in emergency."

"It is especially hoped that medical officers of the militia of the various states may be sufficiently interested to secure positions on the Medical Reserve Corps list. Officers of the Medical Reserve Corps who may desire to enter the Medical Corps of the Army must be between twenty-two and thirty years of age (except in the case of former contract surgeons who entered the service as such before the age of twenty-seven and who were in the service at the time of the passage of the Act of April 23, 1908); they must fulfill all requirements for appointment in the Medical Corps that are imposed upon applicants who are not members of the Medical Reserve Corps."

GRADUATING EXERCISES, ARMY SCHOOL.

We heartily respond to the statement of the Leavenworth Times that "the graduation exercises of the Army School of the Line, June 30, serve to call attention once more to the growth in size and importance of this institution, which has been made what it is largely through the efforts of General Bell, with the co-operation of Major Morrison and Major Boughton. The curriculum of the school enables the Army officer to specialize along the line of his occupation, broadening and deepening his capabilities and increasing the value of his services to the country. A course in the institution entails hard work but it is work that is performed enthusiastically by the respective classes, as the excellent record made by a large number of graduates this year shows."

All the student officers were present at the graduation exercises except Capt. A. S. Cowan, 20th Inf., and Lieut. V. D. Dixon, 5th Cav., members of the Signal class, absent with Co. A, Sig. Corps, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 21st Inf., confined in the post hospital suffering from typhoid fever. Beside the seventy-five student officers who received their diplomas, there were present the several instructors of the three schools and all the officers serving at the post and military prison who were not on duty. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., the assistant chief of staff, who appeared to represent General Bell at the graduation exercises, addressed the graduating class, apologizing for the absence of General Bell, who, to his keen disappointment, was detained in Washington by the induction into office of the new Secretary of War. To the students General Duvall said:

"I congratulate you heartily upon this score as well as upon your successful accomplishment of your work as student officers. In the technical knowledge and skill, both theoretical and practical, for which your to-day's diplomas stand as the visible sign, you have acquired powers which must greatly augment your value to the state as officers. The intellectual development and cultivation this training has given you must also broaden your scope as men, enabling you to return to your places in the Army better fitted to meet each and all of the varied requirements which command will exact of you. Your technical proficiency (demanded by modern military science as the most obvious and least complex of essentials), while serving you in the duties for which it was primarily acquired, will not fail to aid you as well in the more subtle and difficult problems that constantly confront the commander—the eternal problem of handling men, the rudimentary task of imparting and preserving discipline. For whatever adds to your efficiency contributes to your prestige with both your officers and men, helps to establish their confidence in you—in short, elevate the morale of your organization."

"It is of these things that I would say to you a word of reminder, for, while the art of war is fast crystallizing

into an exact science, with text-books, manuals, and formulas for every branch and almost every subject, requiring, too, constant study and application, we must not forget that the fundamental principles underlying the control and management of men remain as fixed and unchangeable as human nature itself. To-day, no less than in previous ages, an aggregation of men is a raw mass having potentialities which may, in fact, develop either an army or a mob; and it is no less true to-day than in primitive times that there is one force only by which such a mass can be shaped and wrought into an army, and that is the force of discipline. There is nothing brilliant, nothing alluringly spectacular, nothing even new, in this thought. It is a simple basic fact which to-day, at your point of highest achievement, it is well to turn to and contemplate, for upon it rests the splendid superstructure which, through our various military schools and colleges, we are striving to perfect. Discipline justly and firmly administered is the only solid foundation upon which any military organization can rest; without it the most distinguished technical proficiency, the most scholarly attainments, of officers can avail but little. Do not, then, fall into the far too common error of contemptuously neglecting the small, humdrum, prosaic things which must daily go to build up the effective discipline of every organization. These things are small, but not trivial, and can no more be neglected than can the bolts and screws of a great engine which, if left to loosen, grind and rust, bring certain wreck and disaster."

"Perfect sympathy for, and interest in, your officers and men is in no way incompatible with rigid discipline. The regulations are not severe when followed with consistency. It is not the cases in which the regulations are impartially enforced that cause discontent, but those in which they are set aside to give relief or special indulgence to this or that individual at the great cost of making ordinary routine appear as injustice to the others. Thus discipline justly, firmly and unremittingly administered affords the most favorable conditions for the growth of that true comradeship which springs so naturally from our community of interests, aims and aspirations."

"To my mind the soldiers' life, with its immunity from commercialism and its freedom from the necessity of self-seeking, offers infinite opportunity for well-being and happiness. Ours is a profession which, instead of engendering constant conflict between expediency and conscience, nurtures 'truth and daring,' self-sacrifice, and all nobility of character. Its duties and its pleasures alike tend to develop a delicate sense of honor, unselfishness, and a broad humanity, and in this favorable atmosphere good-fellowship flourishes and grows to that perfection of comradeship not to be found elsewhere. For example, let me ask you—in conclusion—what other calling than ours furnishes in its friendships such inspiration as gave us these fervent lines from the Poet Laureate of La Militaire!"

Oh where would I be when my throat was dry?
Oh where would I be when the bullets fly?
Oh where would I be when I come to die?

Why, somewhere anigh my chum.
If e's liquor e'll give me some;
If I'm dyin' e'll old my 'ead;
And e'll write 'em 'ome when I'm dead;

Gawd send us a trusty chum!

At the close of this admirable speech General Duvall presented the graduates with the diplomas.

The dogged determination with which Civil Engineer Peary, of the Navy, sets out time after time in the hope of discovering the North Pole ought to have its final reward in giving to him the distinction of being the Christopher Columbus of the Arctic regions. The Pole is the last place on the globe undiscovered. There are no more new worlds to bring to public view. Once the North Pole is reached the conditions surrounding the South Pole may be inferred. Mr. Peary was indisputably right in his assertion some half-dozen years ago before the Geographical Society that the only prize left for the explorer is the finding of one of the Poles. We who sit in our offices and homes are not in a position to understand what such a trip as the one Mr. Peary has just begun means to him. It means not only absence from civilized life for the better part of three years, but also existence under conditions of cold and darkness fitted to weaken the ardor of almost any explorer. The fact that repeated defeats seem only to increase Mr. Peary's enthusiasm and energy show the resolution of character that has made the top of the world the final goal of a life-time. The reputation of the Navy for giving to the world's history men of action and tenacity, of purpose gains much by the devotion to his ambition which Civil Engineer Peary has shown since first he set his face toward the North Star. "On the way to the Pole," the Roosevelt put in to Oyster Bay on Tuesday, July 7, to enable Civil Engineer Peary and his crew to say farewell to the President, and to give the latter an opportunity to inspect the ship. Among the characteristic speeches of the President to individual members of the crew were these: "You've got plenty of pluck and a brave commander. Follow him to the end"; "it must be bully sport, and as I can't go myself, I certainly wish you all good luck." To the Commander of the President said: "You'll get there if any human being can." Civil Engr. and Mrs. Peary accompanied Mr. Bridgeman back to New York. They will start in a few days by rail for Sydney, where Civil Engineer Peary will join his ship.

Major John F. Morrison, General Staff, acting commandant of the Army Service schools, left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on July 1, as announced in our issue of July 4, for Manassas Junction, Va., for the purpose of conducting the annual staff ride from that point to the historical battleground at Gettysburg, Pa. Major Morrison was accompanied by thirty-one officers, including the present staff class and the instructors in the department of military art; there were also as orderlies ten enlisted men from Troop G, 9th Cavalry. The following officers will accompany Major Morrison over the route from Manassas Junction, Va., to Gettysburg, the first seven mentioned being instructors in the department of military art and the other thirty-one student officers of the present class: Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav.; Capt. A. L. Conger, 29th Inf.; Capt. D. K. Major, 27th Inf.; Capt. Tenney Ross, 7th Inf.; Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav.; Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th Inf.; Capt. M. F. Steele, 6th Cav.; Capt. R. D. Walsh, 9th Cav.; Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav.; Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; Capt. G. F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Capt. S. G. Chiles, 11th Inf.; Capt. C. E. Stodder, 9th Cav.; Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. C. Raymond, 2d Cav.; Capt. C. D. Herron, 18th Inf.; Capt. Upton Birnie, Jr., 6th Field Art.; Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf.; Lieut. L. S. Morey, 12th Cav.; Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Rhess Jackson, 12th Inf.; Lieut. S. O. Fuqua,

23d Inf.; Lieut. M. E. Locke, 1st Field Art.; Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th Cav.; Lieut. D. H. Currie, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. R. L. Collins, 8th Cav.; Lieut. R. E. Beebe, 14th Inf.; Lieut. G. C. Marshall, 24th Inf.; Lieut. R. E. Fisher, 7th Cav.; Lieut. H. L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Jorge Landa, Mexican infantry, and Lieut. Luis Monter, Mexican infantry. The ride was to begin at Manassas July 3 and will be concluded at Gettysburg July 16, and those who will return to Fort Leavenworth will arrive about July 20.

One of the last acts of Secretary Taft before retiring from the War Department was to recognize in a handsome manner the excellent work of 1st Lieut. Lee Hagood, formerly of the 12th Cavalry, later transferred to the Artillery Corps, retired in 1906 for disability incurred in the Service, and now a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Lieutenant Hagood has continued his interest in military problems and recently published as Artillery Notes No. 31 a treatise on the care and use of searchlights in Coast Artillery forts. Mr. Taft, in his commendation of Lieutenant Hagood, says: "I extend to you the commendation of the War Department for the quality of your work and for the time and energy you have devoted to it. This is done because you have retained your interest in Artillery matters after your retirement from active service, time when most officers turn to other interests and pursuits, and because you have undertaken the task at a personal sacrifice during time devoted to a special course at a technical school. This work is the first of its particular kind issued to the Service and will prove of great practical value to the Coast Artillery."

The Sunday Oregonian, of Portland, June 14, publishes a full-page illustrated article telling of an interview with Lieut. J. M. Kelso, Jr., U.S.A., in charge of the recruiting territory comprising the state of Oregon. Referring to the new Army pay law, the Lieutenant says that since the passage of this bill the old soldiers are drifting back to the Army, realizing that Uncle Sam has made a high bid for their services. Lieutenant Kelso continued: "Perhaps the most important effect of the recent legislation, aside from producing a general feeling of contentment among the already enlisted, is the appeal that it directly makes to the intelligent, ambitious young man to become a non-commissioned officer, and ultimately to take the examination for a non-commissioned staff appointment, or for a commission as a second lieutenant. Not only by the recent increase of pay did the government gracefully enter into competition with other employers of labor, but also by the offer of a splendid opportunity to see the world, and study employment for three years, with privilege of re-enlisting for successive three-year periods, it further offered an incentive to enterprising young men."

Secretary Cortelyou, of the Treasury Department, analyzes the budget into extraordinary and ordinary expenditures or those devoted to the actual running expenditures of the government. These were \$574,726,427, or \$25,169,336 less than the receipts of \$599,895,763. The extraordinary expenditures were: For Panama Canal, \$37,627,320; for public buildings under Treasury Department, \$9,398,499; for fortifications, \$7,660,226; for rivers and harbors, \$29,939,274; reduction of the public debt, \$33,000,000. Total, \$117,825,328. Of this \$41,934,540 was obtained from bonds and premiums, leaving \$75,890,788 to be made up out of the general fund, showing a net deficit of \$50,721,452. Secretary Cortelyou has had under consideration for some time a thorough revision of the Treasury statements, with a view to making them represent accurately and in easily understood form the exact condition of the government's finances. The fundamental errors in the present system of making up the Treasury statements are that the proceeds of bonds sold are not counted in the receipts, but all the money which is paid out for the purposes for which the bonds are issued is included in expenditures.

Many persons may find difficulty in following the reasoning of Hiram P. Maxim in his statement in a letter to a newspaper setting forth the merits of the noiseless gun as peculiarly the weapon for weak nations. When such a gun is in use, he thinks, the weaker will have less to fear than the stronger. Certainly it seems safe to say that any means whereby the weaker are made more nearly independent of the stronger tends toward the settlement of disputed questions by peaceful means rather than by force. It is, we believe, the record of military progress that the offensive has been able to profit by agencies which at first seemed particularly the friends of the weaker. The early instances of this are seen in the reports of battles in the dawn of history. Beleaguered garrisons rolled down huge rocks upon those making assaults, but men turned this principle against defenders by learning how to hurl huge missiles against walls and other fortifications.

A. W. Barnes, late asst. paymr. clerk, U.S.N., has issued a circular letter addressed to the pay clerks of the Navy suggesting co-operation in bringing before the Court of Claims their claims for mileage and foreign service. Mr. Barnes says: "I have personally examined all the statutes and decisions I can find bearing on the status of pay clerks and find that all adverse decisions may be traced back to the Mount decision rendered on a case where the clerk was appointed by the pay officer at a time when naval regulations did not even require the Secretary's approval of the appointment, and that this fact apparently determined the court's opinion, which was not unanimous, and was contrary to the opinion rendered by the Court of Claims." Mr. Barnes is now connected with the Division of Bookkeeping and Warants, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

That some of the best gunners in the United States Army are at present stationed on the Pacific coast was proved during the target practice at Fort Casey, Wash., June 26, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, when all known records were broken. During the shooting twelve shots were fired in eleven seconds at a target 30 by 50 feet in size, three miles away, and moving under tow at a speed of seven miles an hour. Eleven out of the twelve shots were scored as hits. This remarkable shooting was done by companies No. 85 and No. 71. No. 85, under Captain Sevier, scored five hits, while No. 71, commanded by Capt. Andrew Hero, Jr., sent six missiles true to the mark. This breaks all known target records.

Recent reports as to the operation of the Coast Artillery wireless telephones afford no basis for the claim made from some source that these telephones have been abandoned by the Coast Artillery as useless in view of the confusion incident to their use while other telephones and wireless telegraph systems are working in the same neighborhood. It has been claimed that such telephones would have but little if any value in the presence of an enemy, and that communication by means of them could be easily interrupted. This has been anticipated as one of the first efforts of an enemy, and means have been taken to prevent just such a result. A code is being worked out by which wireless telephones used by the Coast Artillery and covering a distance of from five to six miles may be used during time of war without revealing to a vigilant enemy the messages that might be passing between forts or from land forces to war vessels co-operating in a defensive campaign. As a rule these telephones have worked splendidly. It is true that in some few instances at Fort Monroe, when the Battleship Fleet sailed, there was confusion owing to the crossing of messages from wireless telegraph systems and telephones; but this was of brief duration and of little consequence. There was a large concourse of people present, all anxious to be calling up officers of the various ships to bid them good-bye, and it would have been strange if some confusion had not occurred. In time of war with strict military discipline no such trouble would be likely to happen. At any rate the Coast Artillery is using wireless telephones successfully and will probably continue to do so until something better is devised—such as telephonic mind reading, for instance.

There will soon be issued a large portfolio with twenty-three plates, each 12 by 14 inches, showing in colors all existing uniforms of the Army, the volume being a second in the series begun some years ago and showing all the various service uniforms from Revolutionary times on down through the whole history of the Army. The sketches have been made by the well-known artist, H. A. Ogden, and they are in the highest sense artistic as well as strictly accurate. During the past week several officers have been "reading proof" on the first prints from the completed plates, and with the exception of a few instances where the precise shade of puttees or of linings had not been caught the work was pronounced perfect. The background scenes are those of Army posts and field service. In one or two appear the palms and exotics of the Philippines or of Cuba. The uniforms included are those of full dress, dress, service, both of khaki and of olive drab wool; winter uniforms, summer and fatigue uniforms of the different arms of the Service in all grades of rank. Each plate has been copyrighted by the Quartermaster General. Beside the plates showing the uniforms of the Army, there are added several plates showing the uniforms of the cadets at the Military Academy. These have been carefully verified by Colonel Scott, Superintendent of the Academy. The completeness of all the sketches may be inferred from the minuteness and perfect adherence to details in the matter of service ribbons, badges, etc., in the uniforms of the various grades.

General Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has been advised by Captain Baldwin that he will have his dirigible, which is to be tested at Fort Myer the last of July, shipped to Washington in sections and the first shipment will start July 17. The car and bag have been completed and the engine is well under way, but requires several days' work yet before it is completed to the satisfaction of Captain Baldwin. The dirigible will be housed in the new balloon tent which has been contracted for and will be delivered within a few days. The particular day for the flight will not be determined very far in advance, owing to the necessity of selecting fair conditions of weather and wind. Captain Baldwin has reported in detail from time to time the progress of the work on his machine and there is every prospect that he will be able to make a distinctly remarkable flight. He has used a new cloth that is far superior to any yet put into a gas bag and the difficulties met in balancing the long inflated envelope have been counteracted by the employment of a number of small bags or balloonets placed inside the bag, into which air may be pumped so as to secure air ballast and maintain a level keel. The bag of the dirigible is one hundred feet long and twenty-one in diameter. It will carry two men and its speed capabilities are believed to be fully up to the specifications.

The bids opened during the past week for the supply of horses for the Army were in nearly every respect unsatisfactory, both as to the character of animals offered and also as to prices. The lowest figure came in on range-bred horses of the bronco type, from California, at \$137. Prices ranged all the way up from this to \$154 for farm-raised stock in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. No award was made, and probably further bids will be advertised for before very long. In the meantime there have been purchased a few very fine animals at various points in Montana and Wyoming, where Capt. H. T. Allen is at work in those states and Idaho trying to get together two hundred colts to be sent to the remount station at Oklahoma City, where they are to be developed and trained. These animals have been selected on strict lines, and are all pronounced fine individuals irrespective of breeding data which also may be claimed to be all that could be expected. As far as possible Captain Allen makes record of the pedigrees of sires and takes whatever notes may be necessary as to dams to afford instructive data for future observations in the work of securing mounts for the Army. He now has headquarters at Miles City, Mont., and expects not to be very long about getting the quota of animals for which he was sent there.

A test is being made by men of the 13th Infantry while marching to the joint maneuvers at Fort Riley of a newly designed mess pan, invented by Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, of the Subsistence Department, stationed at Vancouver Barracks. This is intended to do duty not only as a frying pan, but as a baking dish. It is made of tin and weighs hardly more than a pound. Colonel Davis purposed to have several made of aluminum and these will also be tried practically in the field and if they prove to be what is expected of them the utensil will no doubt be approved for use throughout the Army. The pan is held in a pouch which also contains the long box for the bacon ration and the whole is laced and attached to the belt at the small of the back, leaving room for the pouch for canteen and cup and that for sugar

to be attached at each side. The whole contrivance does away with the haversack with the undue weight and bulk and weighs far less. No wide straps to chafe and heat the soldier and no jingling of the tin cups will longer be accompaniments of marching if the new mess pan is adopted. Officers of the Subsistence Department, who have seen the pan devised by Colonel Davis praise it highly.

There has been some discussion of the idea of detailing a field officer of Coast Artillery to take command of the defense strength stationed near Manila and the matter will no doubt reach definite recommendations next fall. There are now at Corregidor Island the 57th and the 35th Companies of Coast Artillery, and these companies are said to have all the work that can possibly carry and their officers are in fact overworked. A large force of convicts is kept on the island at work on roads and other improvements in progress to make a large and strong post, but thus far it has been impossible to provide money to build quarters for additional troops. When the matter was forwarded to Major General Weston recently for his consideration he reported back to the War Department that it would require at least \$150,000 or \$200,000 to provide what was necessary if more troops were to be sent to Corregidor. This practically brought the matter to a conclusion until the matter could be laid before Congress in proper shape. The impression had been that nipa shacks could be made to house additional troops, just as had been done in many places heretofore for troops sent to the islands. There are now in place more guns than the two companies there can man and the matter of increasing the force is rapidly becoming urgent.

Two petty officers from one of the vessels of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron were refused the privilege of dancing in a pavilion at New London, Conn., while the vessels were in port last week. The fact that they were in uniform was given as the reason by the managers. Their commander made a personal visit to the resort, after the written reports of the petty officers were submitted to him, to ascertain if there was not a mistake, but he was very plainly told that no man in uniform would be allowed on the floor, and that there was no law which could prevent the manager of a resort from reserving such a right. When the commander of the vessel submitted his report, together with the two reports of the petty officers, to Comdr. William S. Benson, he forwarded them to the Navy Department in Washington in the usual official mode of procedure, with his endorsement as commander of the squadron. No action will be taken in connection with the report until the return of Acting Secretary Newberry on July 13.

The officers of the Army staff class and a number of instructors are taking the customary annual staff ride this month under charge of Major John F. Morrison, General Staff and acting commandant of the Army Service Schools, as is noted on page 1236. The itinerary began at Manassas July 3; came at Gainesville, Va., July 3; July 4 at Delaplaine; July 5 at Front Royal; July 6 at Middleton; July 7 at Winchester with a rest for the entire day; July 9 on to Harper's Ferry; July 10 camp at Sharpsburg and remain at that place until July 11; July 12 camp at Hagerstown, Md.; July 13 camp at Fairfield, Pa.; July 14 reach Gettysburg, where the party will remain until the 16th. The entire party will return to Fort Leavenworth by July 19. The members of the party are given on page 1236, where it should be noted that Major Morrison and the first ten mentioned are instructors, the rest student officers.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, will be relieved from that duty July 31 and ordered to his home to await retirement, Oct. 25. He will be succeeded in command of the Pacific Fleet by Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, now commanding the second squadron of that fleet, who will then transfer his flag from the cruiser *Charleston* to the cruiser *West Virginia*. Admiral Swinburne will have on his staff as aides Lieut. F. H. Poteet and Lieut. E. T. Constien. Admiral Dayton has been in command of the Pacific Fleet since February, 1906, and took the armored cruiser division of the fleet from New York to the Philippines and then to the California coast, where it is at present. No one has yet been designated to succeed Rear Admiral Swinburne in command of the second squadron of the Pacific Fleet.

The fact that four men at Fort Washington got drunk on pay day the past week furnishes foundation for a yellow newspaper story that seventy-five soldiers had engaged in a riot and Capt. Edward N. Macon, of the 17th Co., C.A.C., had his arm broken by a soldier who struck him with a club when the officer tried to put him under arrest. Lieut. Col. W. H. Coffin, commandant at Fort Washington, denies the story completely. He says that there was no occurrence that could possibly be called a riot, and that Captain Macon simply dislocated his arm in an accidental manner that had nothing to do with the disturbance with the few men who were intoxicated. The men were arrested and put in the guard house, and will be tried before a petty court.

Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, left Washington July 9 for Newport, where he will board the new battleship *New Hampshire* for a cruise to Quebec to represent the United States Navy at the celebration of the founding of the Canadian city. He was accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. David F. Sellers, of the Bureau of Navigation, who will act as his aide. On this trip Admiral Cowles will fly his flag for the first and last time as a flag officer. He will be transferred to the retired list next month. Vice-President Fairbanks will represent the United States government at the Quebec celebration. Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th Field Art., stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will accompany the Vice-President as aide-de-camp. They will make the trip to and from Quebec by rail.

The recent re-arrangement of courses of study and general rules of administration for the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley in effect add very little to what has hitherto been in the curriculum there. One change is that the commandant may select and retain as instructors at the school graduates each year. The question of the interchange of Cavalry and Artillery officers in the courses of instruction has been wisely left entirely to the

decision of the commandant, Brig. Gen. J. B. Kerr, who will doubtless adhere to what has heretofore been the practice.

Of the twenty-one candidates who applied to enter the competitive examination for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy, but eight remained when the examination had progressed into its second day. Six were thrown out on the physical examination and seven went out on their English. The examination in mathematics which began July 9 and lasts for several days, is usually regarded as likely to turn out a few candidates, and so there is small likelihood of getting enough successful men to fill the present vacancies.

Charles S. McCullough, formerly a first lieutenant in the 15th U.S. Cavalry, serving a term of two years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth for irregularities in the handling of his company funds, was released July 6, 1908, on the receipt of a pardon from President Roosevelt. Lieutenant McCullough was tried by a G.C.M. at Havana, Cuba, on June 23, 1907, and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army and confined for two years in the military prison. His sentence of dismissal took effect Sept. 5, 1907.

Daniel F. Keller, a former captain in the 27th U.S. Infantry, who resigned Feb. 16, 1907, and was recently found guilty of defrauding the Government through the use of stolen quartermaster's checks to the extent of \$7,000, which he attempted to cash at Kamloops, B.C., was sentenced, on July 8, by Judge K. M. Landis, of the U.S. District Court, to two years hard labor at Fort Leavenworth military prison.

Lieut. Frank D. Berrien will act as head coach of the Naval Academy ball team next season, succeeding Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves, if the Navy Department will order him to Annapolis. Ensign Douglas L. Howard, captain of the team of 1906, will be field coach. Lieutenant Berrien played end on the eleven of 1906 and has since coached elevens representing different ships of the Navy.

Diplomatic relations with Venezuela were finally severed this week by the recall by his government of Señor Veloz Goiticoa, the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires. The withdrawal of Señor Veloz follows that of Minister Russell from Caracas about two months ago, and of Mr. Sleeper, the secretary of legation, and Lieutenant Ruggles, the military attaché, about two weeks ago.

Work on the new naval hospital at Norfolk is progressing rapidly and it is now confidently expected that the building will be completed so that it may be occupied before winter. There are now there eighty-four patients who are cared for in camp while the new building is going up. The new hospital will have accommodations for two hundred patients and meet a most urgent need.

Among the prominent men invited to serve on the committee to arrange for a celebration of the Lincoln centenary in New York city next year and for the erection of a memorial monument to the War President are Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghill, U.S.N., retired, Gen. Horace Porter, late Ambassador to France, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, U.S.V., late Ambassador to Spain.

The returns are not yet complete as to the examinations for the new class at Annapolis, but it is known that the class will be less than two hundred in number and the smallest since 1902. A large number of vacancies will go over, so that the class next year if filled would number about four hundred midshipmen.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., was the lowest bidder at \$238,405 for furnishing 2,000,000 pounds of dynamite to the Isthmian Canal Commission. The bids were opened July 6 at Washington. All the explosive is to be delivered at Colon by Sept. 1.

General Order 113, War Dept., announces the allotment of the fund for contingent expenses in the various Army departments. The appropriation for the purchase of books, instruments, etc., for the Service schools is allotted as follows: Fort Leavenworth, \$12,000; Fort Riley, \$5,000.

The Quartermaster's Department, carrying out the appropriation by Congress of the sum of \$15,000 for a post-office building at Jefferson Barracks, has awarded contracts for the construction of the building, its plumbing, heating apparatus and electric fixtures, the whole amounting to \$11,816.

The findings in the G.C.M. of 1st Lieut. W. S. Bowen, Coast Art., U.S.A., tried at San Francisco on charges of falsifying official paper and neglect of duty, have been received at the War Department. It is understood that Lieutenant Bowen was found guilty.

The Army transport McClellan is undergoing extensive repairs in New York, and when entirely overhauled and ready for sea service will be placed in commission for use between Newport News and Havana as long as the Army of Cuban Pacification remains on the island.

William J. Bryan received July 10 his third nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the Democratic Convention held at Denver, Colo. The vote was 892 1/2 to 59 1/2 for Judge Gray, and 46 for Governor Johnson, of Minnesota.

The transport Ingalls has been put out of commission at Newport News to afford opportunity to overhaul her and give her a thorough repairing after several years of hard service.

Capt. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf., as the result of examination for promotion, has been found physically disqualified and has been recommended for retirement.

Bids have been invited the past week for the construction of a hospital at Boise Barracks.

July 11, 1908.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., appointed Chief of Engineers with rank of brigadier general, to serve until he retires for age on June 11, 1910, is one of the ablest officers in the corps, which he has amply demonstrated during his service. He was born in Kentucky June 11, 1846, and during the Civil War served as a private in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry from Aug. 16, 1862, to Sept. 17, 1863. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1864, and was graduated as a brevet second lieutenant of Engineers June 15, 1868. He was with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, up to August, 1870, and was then detailed to the Military Academy as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. Among other duties he was assistant engineer on Western explorations under the orders of Lieutenant Wheeler from July, 1872, to August, 1876, and under the orders of Captain King at Chattanooga, Tenn., and at Rome, Ga., to May 10, 1881, and had charge of various important river and harbor improvements, including work on the Mississippi, and was in charge of harbor improvements in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. He was a member of various boards on Harbor and River improvements and was engineer officer of the Division and Department of the Missouri from 1890 to 1897. He was a member of boards of engineers on bridges, harbors, locks, surveys, etc., from 1890 to 1899. He was on duty in connection with the world's Columbian Exposition, in charge of the Engineer section of the War Department exhibit, and was a member and president of a special commission of experts on the water supply of the city of Washington. He was also detailed to supervise the construction of all bridges for navigable waters of the United States within the limits of the Chicago district, 1890 to 1899, and he is the inventor of various types of automatic movable dams for river improvement. His last assignment to duty was in charge of the defensive works at the eastern and southern entrances to New York Harbor, the enlargement of Governors Island and various other improvements of channels, harbors and fortifications of New York. His advancement promotes Lieut. Col. D. C. Kingman, Major J. C. Sanford, Capt. M. L. Walker, 1st Lieut. E. J. Dent, and 2d Lieut. J. N. Hodges.

The death of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas on July 3, 1908, promoted to the grade of rear admiral three officers—Capt. John E. Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. Adolph Marix, chairman of the Light-house Board; and Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, Chief Intelligence Officer. Captains Marix and Rodgers are extra numbers in the grade of captain, and in accordance with law are promoted with the next officer above them. Rear Admiral Pillsbury was born in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 15, 1846. When very young his parents moved to Cheltenham, where he received his early education. When fourteen years of age he was appointed a page in the House of Representatives and served two years, retiring to accept an appointment from President Lincoln to the Naval Academy in September, 1862, graduating June 6, 1867. During the next two years he served on the old frigate Minnesota. In 1868 he was advanced to the grade of ensign. Soon after he was assigned to the Boston Navy Yard. From 1870 to 1872 he was attached to the Colorado on the Asiatic Station. In the latter year he was made a lieutenant. In 1873 he was sent to the Newport naval station. For the next three years he was attached to the old Swatara, and from 1875 to 1877 did survey duty. From 1879 to 1882 he served on the old frigate Kearsarge and for the next two years did duty at the coast survey office in Washington. In the latter part of 1884 he was given command of the coast survey steamer Blake. He remained on this duty until 1891, when he was assigned to the cruiser Newark. In 1892 he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant commander. At the beginning of the Spanish war he was placed in command of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which joined Sampson's fleet in front of Santiago. Subsequent to the close of the war he served at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.; was promoted to commander from Aug. 10, 1898, and in that grade served in command of the U.S.S. Prairie; on duty with the General Board, Washington, D.C., and was promoted to captain from Nov. 21, 1902, serving in that grade as a member of the General Board; as Assistant to the Bureau of Navigation to March 28, 1905; was chief of staff to Rear Admiral Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, from March 31, 1905, to June 30, 1907; on duty in Bureau of Navigation from June 30, 1907, to Sept. 27, 1907, when detached and assigned to duty as a member of the General Board on that date, and as a member of the Army and Navy Joint Board on Sept. 28, 1907. He was appointed Chief of Bureau of Navigation in January, 1908. He will retire for age Dec. 15, 1908.

Capt. Adolph Marix, promoted rear admiral from July 3, 1908, was born in Saxony, and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1868. His first duty after graduation was on the European Station, 1868-9. Among other duties, he served on the Congress on special service, on the Canandaigua of the North Atlantic Station, 1871-2, and also on the Worcester of the same station. He served on the Saco and Tennessee of the Asiatic Station from 1874 to 1877 and on the Trenton of the European Station up to 1879. He was subsequently on duty in the hydrographic office, on the trainingship Minnesota, the receivingship Colorado, Brooklyn of the South Atlantic Station and on the Richmond, Trenton and Enterprise on the Asiatic Station up to 1886. He was next on duty in the Judge Advocate General's office and was also detailed on special duty to Australia. He served on the trainingship Jamestown during 1889 and '90 and at the Hydrographic Office, New York, in 1894. He subsequently served on the Minnesota, Maine and Vermont, and in April, 1898, was ordered to command the Scorpion. He was appointed lighthouse inspector, Fourth District, Oct. 17, 1898, and in April, 1901, was captain of the Port of Manila. His last assignment to duty was as chairman of the Lighthouse Board, and he will not retire for age until May 10, 1910.

Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, promoted rear admiral on July 3, 1908, is a native of the District of Columbia and is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1868. After graduation he was assigned to the Guerriere, flagship of the South Atlantic Fleet. He served on the Franklin and Junius of the European Fleet from 1869 to 1872, and on the Plymouth from the latter year to 1873. He was at the Naval Academy during 1873 and 1876, and was next assigned to the Pensacola, flagship of the Pacific Fleet. He was assigned to the Naval Academy again from 1879 to 1882, and then served on the Tennessee of the North Atlantic Squadron from 1882 to 1884. He was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation in 1884, and was Chief Intelligence Officer, 1884-89. His next sea service was on the Chicago of the Squadron of Evolution, and he was later appointed naval attaché at Paris, St. Petersburg and Madrid, 1892-97. He served on the blockade of Cuba and the engagements off San Juan and Santiago in the battle of July 3, 1898. He was ad-

vanced to five numbers for meritorious service in the latter battle. He was assigned to command the Nashville in 1899 and served on that vessel in Cuba, the Philippines and China. He was appointed aide to the Admiral of the Navy and a member of the general board in 1901, and his last assignment was as Chief Intelligence Officer. He is due to retire for age Dec. 20, 1911.

The next retirement for age in the Navy will be that of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover on July 11, which will be followed by the retirement of Rear Admiral William T. Burwell on July 19. In the Army the next retirement for age will be that of Col. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engrs., on Aug. 7.

Captain of Engineers J. R. Dally, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired for age on July 1, 1908, was born in New York and served as an engineer officer in the Navy during the Civil War from January to April, 1863. He was appointed a second assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service April 1, 1865, and reached the grade of chief engineer Jan. 19, 1876. He has had a sea service of some twenty-seven years on various stations.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Virginia E. Turtle, daughter of the late Major Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was married to Mr. Edward M. Dawson, Jr., in the home of her mother, 2815 Q street, Washington, D.C., July 2, 1908. Rev. Alfred T. Harding, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Georgetown, performed the ceremony in the presence of the relatives of the two families and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. The drawing-room had an effective decoration of palms, ferns, foliage and pink and white blossoms. The mantel, in front of which the ceremony was performed, and where the bride and bridegroom also received congratulations, was banked with ferns and white and pink hydrangeas, with a charming effect of candles towering over all. The bride wore a gown of white embroidered silk mull over white satin, extremely dainty, and trimmed with lace. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower of lilies of the valley and bride roses. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Mary Turtle, who wore white mull, trimmed with French passementerie, and carried pink roses. The best man was Mr. Lewis Hodges. The bride's mother wore a gown of black point d'esprit over satin. The decorations of the dining-room were all in pink, white, and green, the table having candle shades of pink, a large mound of pink roses in the center, and all the bon-bons and accessories of pink. The bride and bridegroom left on a late train for their wedding trip, and will be at home later at the Seville, where they have taken an apartment. The bridegroom's family lived formerly on the eastern shore of Maryland, but have lived in Washington for many years. The Misses Lewis, of Baltimore, came over for the wedding.

Miss Frieda McClellan Scott, sister of Lieut. Charles L. Scott, 12th U.S. Cav., was married on June 17, 1908, at Mt. Pleasant, Ala., to Mr. Edward Robison Morrisette, Jr.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucille Meigs to Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Bertollette, U.S.N., executive officer of the U.S. battleship Vermont. Miss Meigs is popular in San Francisco society. No date has been set for the wedding as yet, but it will probably take place after the return of the fleet to the Atlantic coast.

Details concerning the wedding of Miss Marjorie Appel, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. H. Appel, U.S.A., and A. Surg. Geo. L. Wickes, U.S.N., will be found under our Fort Russell correspondence in this issue.

Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th U.S. Inf., announces the marriage of his sister, Miss Sallie Jamison Kirtland, to 1st Lieut. Edwin Simpson Hartshorn, 14th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., May 16, 1908.

The wedding of Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Clara Wynne was solemnized June 30 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wynne. Captain Dichmann and bride left on the evening train for Wisconsin, where they will visit relatives. Later they will go to watering resorts for the summer, and in September will sail for Manila, where Captain Dichmann will join his regiment. Miss Wynne was a social favorite in San Antonio.

Miss Helen Eugenia Niemeyer, daughter of Mrs. Louise Niemeyer, of Swimming Point, Va., was married to Mr. Charles Monroe Nash, son of 1st Lieut. C. F. Nash, U.S.R.C.S., at Trinity Episcopal Church, June 29, 1908. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. C. Thompson, rector of the church. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, former State Senator John C. Niemeyer, wore a gown of white messaline, trimmed with princess lace and pearls, together with a veil and a coronet of lilies of the valley. Miss Chandler Wigz, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Misses Mary Sedden, Elizabeth Old, Nancy Nash, Cecile Williams, Margaret Niemeyer and Bessie Emmerson were bridesmaids. Little Miss Christine Niemeyer was flower girl. Mr. Edward L. Kasemeier was Mr. Nash's best man. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of friends and relatives of the couple. The church was artistically decorated with ferns, palms and white roses, and the holy table was lighted with candles. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Nash left on a wedding tour north. They will be at home, No. 2, Swimming Point, after a two weeks' tour. Among the out-of-town guests present were Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Nash, parents of the groom.

Major and Mrs. Jonas Aden Emery, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie May, to Lieut. Arthur Winton Brown, U.S.A., on Tuesday, June 23, 1908, at Chicago Ill. At home after Aug. 1 at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

A beautiful wedding and one of great interest occurred at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday evening, June 24, at 8:30 p.m., when Miss Marie Frances McLean became the bride of 1st Lieut. Charles Roemer, 6th Field Art., U.S.A. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. E. Riley Bradley in their apartments at the Hotel Del Prado, which were magnificently decorated with American Beauty roses, the Artillery color, smilax and Southern mosses. Rev. B. J. O'Neill officiated. Mrs. Thomas Earle Cathro, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel McLean and Miss Josephine McLean, sisters of the bride. The bride entered the room on the arm of her uncle to the strains of Lohegrin's wedding march, the orchestra being screened by a portiere of Southern moss and roses. She was gowned in a hand-embroidered white messaline satin, made empire, with real lace sleeves and yoke and a court train. Her tulle veil, the full length of her gown, was fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms and a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley was carried. Her only ornaments were a brooch of her mother's and a handsome diamond and turquoise ring, the gift of

the groom. The matron of honor wore her wedding dress of white Banzi silk, made princess, with bertha of princess lace, and carried an arm bouquet of American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids dressed alike in frocks of white net and lace over white satin and carried cluster bouquets of red roses and lilies of the valley tied with the Artillery red ribbon. They wore a coronet of white satin ribbon in their hair, with large bows on the left side. Joseph Roemer, of Bowling Green, Ky., was best man and Lieut. Thomas Earle Cathro, 15th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. James H. Reisinger, 27th U.S. Inf., both of Fort Sheridan, were ushers, wearing the full dress uniform according to their rank. Lieutenant Reisinger was a classmate of the groom's at West Point, both '05 men. Mr. J. Henry Shannon and George T. Morley, friends of the bride, stretched the ribbons which formed an aisle for the wedding party. The bride and groom stood under a canopy of Southern smilax, asparagus ferns and the American flag, flanked by Artillery guidons. The ceremony was followed by a reception and military ball at the hotel. The bride cut the cake with the groom's sabre, an old army custom. The young couple were the recipients of many costly and beautiful gifts. Lieut. and Mrs. Roemer left for Louisville, Ky., on their wedding trip, and after Aug. 1 will be at home in Nashville, Tenn., where Lieutenant Roemer is in command of the recruiting station.

At the home of the bride's mother in Berkeley, Cal., May 19, 1908, Ensign James S. Woods, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy M. Day were married by the Rev. Edward L. Parsons, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Berkeley. Miss Lucy Harrison attended the bride as maid of honor, while Midshipman H. F. Glover was best man. The bride wore a gown of white mouseline trimmed with princess lace and pearls and carried a spray of bride's roses. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Woods left for Philadelphia. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. S. H. Day, of 2510 Etna street, and is popular in the younger society circles of the college town. Her husband was formerly attached to the Yorktown, but is at present unassigned, having been temporarily released from duty because of illness. The Day home was beautifully decorated with white gladiolas, carnations, sweet peas and ferns. The color scheme was white and green. A wedding supper was served immediately after the ceremony.

The engagement of Miss Julia Gallagher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Gallagher, San Antonio, Tex., to Capt. Fred Charles Doyle, 3d Field Art., is announced. Miss Gallagher is a sister of Mrs. Charles Keller, wife of Lieutenant Keller, 29th U.S. Inf.

The Rev. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler Woodruff, of Benton Harbor, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Emelyn Woodruff, to Lieut. Agard Hyde Bailey, 13th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in October.

Major Edmund Luff, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Luff announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie Vreele, to Mr. Oran W. Ott, of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A marriage in Jolo, Philippine Islands, on Wednesday, June 24, 1908, of interest to the military was that of Miss Lucretia Wolcott Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Howell Dodge, of Washington, D.C., and 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th U.S. Cav.

On July 2 at a dinner given at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad L. Hoska announced the engagement of their daughter, Imogene, to Capt. Thomas B. Doe, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

RECENT DEATHS.

A notice of the death of Rear Admiral Thomas, U.S.N., and that of Lieut. Col. A. A. Augur, U.S.A., appears on page 1247 of this issue.

John Gerard Heckscher, one of the founders of the Coney Island Jockey Club and one of the organizers of the National Horse Show, died from apoplexy at his home in New York city July 4, 1908, after an illness of eight months. He was appointed a first lieutenant, 12th U.S. Infantry May 14, 1861, and resigned Aug. 11, 1862. He was devoted to horses and other sports, and was one of the best known clubmen in New York. Mr. Heckscher was a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet, Brook, Turf and Field, Union, New York Yacht and the Army and Navy clubs, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island and many other organizations. He was a director in several banks and corporations, among them the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Miss Mary A. Jones, daughter of the late Adjutant Gen. Roger Jones, U.S.A., who died June 27, 1908, was a second cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate Army, and of Capt. Catesby A. R. Jones. One sister, Miss Virginia Byrd Jones, who resided with her in De Sales street, and two brothers, C. Lucian Jones, of Savannah, Ga., late paymaster, Confederate States Army, and T. Skelton Jones, of Macon, Ga., survive her.

Mrs. Lida Baldwin Young, wife of Judge James S. Young, of the U.S. Circuit Court, and mother of Capt. James S. Young, 10th U.S. Inf., died in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4, after an illness of over two years.

Judge Gustave E. Matile, brother of Brig. Gen. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., died at Green Bay, Wis., June 17, 1908.

The death of John Wilkes, Jr., eighty-one years old, at his home in Charlotte, N.C., July 7, removes the oldest member of the Alumni Association of the Naval Academy, of which organization he had been president for a number of years. Although he resigned the Navy early, in his advanced age, he made the annual journey to Annapolis in June for the annual reunion and dinner of the Graduates Association. Last June ill health prevented his attendance. He was, however, re-elected president. Mr. Wilkes was a native of New York, from which state he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1841. He belonged to the class of 1847, of which Admirals Ramsay, Luce, and others were members. On Nov. 3, 1854, he resigned from the Service, after having attained the grade of passed midshipman. He then went to Charlotte, where he engaged in business and has resided there ever since.

Mrs. Emily Murdock, widow of Capt. Daniel H. Murdock, 6th U.S. Inf., died at Newburgh, N.Y., on June 6, 1908.

Murat Halstead, the newspaper editor, died at his old homestead, so many years occupied by him, 645 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, 1908. Mr. Halstead had been declining in health for several years. About two years ago his son Marshall Halstead resigned his position as Consul in Birmingham, England, to come home and look after the failing head of the family, being succeeded at Birmingham by another son, Albert. Marshall, the picture of vigor and health, was taken suddenly ill and died six months ago, shortly after his marriage

to Miss Lunkenhimer, an heiress. Mr. Halstead is survived by Mrs. Halstead and nine children—Clarence, Robert, Albert, Griffin, Willett, Mrs. Arthur Stern, Mrs. George Dana and Mrs. Jean Davidson, and Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d U.S. Inf.

Mr. F. A. Wilcoxson, father of Mrs. W. J. Pardee, wife of Major Pardee, U.S.A., retired, died at North Adams, Mass., July 6, 1908.

Lieut. Arthur R. Jones, 1st U.S. Cav., is reported by a press despatch from Manila, P.I., to have died there July 6, 1908. He was said to have been stricken with cholera on June 24. Lieut. W. G. Muldoon, of the Philippine Scouts, who contracted the disease while taking Lieutenant Jones to Camp Gregg from the field where both were surveying, is recovering, the cable says. Lieutenant Jones was a native of Kansas, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 3d U.S. Cavalry Oct. 17, 1902. He was transferred to the 3d Cavalry in 1908, and had previously served as a private, corporal and sergeant in the 4th U.S. Cavalry, and as a private in the 22d Kansas Volunteers.

Capt. James W. Broatch, U.S.M.C., committed suicide at Cavite, P.I., July 9, 1908, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Despondency is believed to have been the cause, and his death proved a great shock to all who knew him. "Captain Broatch," says a correspondent of the Herald, "had evidently planned suicide for some time. He called in Capt. Wade L. Jolly, of the Marine Corps, saying: 'Jolly, I want you to see me do this well.' As Captain Jolly entered the room Captain Broatch coolly pulled the trigger, falling into the arms of Jolly." Captain Broatch was a doctor of philosophy of Yale University and was a man of honorable record. He took his duties seriously and was diligent in their discharge, even in the smallest details. Captain Broatch was a native of Dakota and was appointed from Nebraska to a lieutenancy in the Marine Corps July 1, 1899. He was commissioned captain on March 3, 1903. He was assigned to duty with the 1st Brigade of marines in the Philippines on Oct. 9, 1907.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Surg. Gen. and Mrs. William K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., are spending the summer at Quogue, L.I.

Surg. W. Hemphill Bell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bell are spending the month during Dr. Bell's leave at Lexington, Mass.

A daughter, Imogen Morris Taylor, was born on June 25 at Washington, D.C., to the wife of Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N.

A daughter, Elizabeth Murdough Kennedy, was born to the wife of Surg. Robert M. Kennedy, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., on June 22.

Major and Mrs. E. K. Webster, with their daughter, Miss Frances, have closed their apartment in The Westmoreland and left the city for the coast of Maine and other Northern resorts, to be gone until October.

The lighthouse service all along the New England coast is to be personally inspected by Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who left Boston, July 3, aboard the lighthouse tender Mayflower. Secretary Straus' tour will last about a month. He has his family with him.

April 27, 1908, the New York papers stated that a letter was written by "Col. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf." concerning an altercation between van driver and a peddler, exonerating the van driver. Colonel Booth, writing from Manila, June 8, 1908, declares that this letter was a forgery, as is obvious from the fact that he was in the Philippines at the time it was written.

Lieut. J. J. Meade, U.S.M.C., made an ascension in the balloon America on July 4, 1908, from Chicago, Ill., which covered a distance of four hundred odd miles. Lieutenant Meade was the assistant of P. S. Hudson, of Louisville, Ky., who piloted the balloon. Mr. Hudson is one of the most prominent aeronauts of the country. Lieutenant Meade will render a report of the expedition.

Jacob Sleeper, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation at Caracas, arrived at New York, July 7, from Havana aboard the Ward liner Saratoga, accompanied by Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th U.S. Cav., the Military Attaché, and Mrs. Ruggles. There was no demonstration against Mr. Sleeper and Lieutenant Ruggles when they went away from Caracas as there had been against the German and French diplomatic representatives.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending July 8 were as follows: Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, U.S.A.; Major James B. Jackson, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. Harper, U.S.A.; Gen. W. A. Jones, U.S.A.; Comdr. W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. M. Blackford, U.S.A.; Comdr. W. N. Little, W. F. Worthington, F. H. Bailey, J. H. Hetherington and Philip Williams, U.S.N.; Ensign C. S. Vanderbeck, and Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Roben, U.S.N.

One thousand enlisted men celebrated the Fourth of July at Camp Columbia, Cuba, with a hop. The floor directors were Chaplains Chouainard, Waring and Rice. Four prizes were won by the best dancers. Drum Major Eikenberry coming in for one of first. Chief Musician Savoca, with the 27th Infantry orchestra, rendered the music. The hall was decorated with palms and flags by Dr. Benton. Lieut. Douglas Potts, treasurer of the July Fourth Fund, provided money prizes. Sergeant Wise, of the Signal Corps, introduced electrical effects.

Mr. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of President Grant, has been appointed secretary of the American Legation at Guatemala, in place of William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, who has been transferred to the embassy at Mexico City. Mr. Sartoris is a native of the District of Columbia. He served in the Spanish War as a first lieutenant of volunteer engineers. In 1899 he became a captain in the 3d U.S. Volunteer Infantry. In 1902 he entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in the 15th Infantry and resigned in 1908. He now is traveling abroad.

David H. Wintress, who was buried on June 30 at Glendale, N.J., was a veteran of the Civil War and had the record among his friends of being the worst wounded man in the war to recover. He enlisted in the 139th Regiment, N.Y. Vol., when only eighteen. On picket duty he was shot in the cheek by the accidental discharge of the musket of a comrade. The bullet passed upward, forcing fragments of bone through his brain and the lobe of his left eye, passing through the brain and the lobe of the right eye also. For three weeks he lay insensible, in which time seventy pieces of bone were taken from his face and head. He always claimed to have been fed twice through the eye cavity. Although blind after the war, he gathered curios and relics of the war for his museum, and worked about his property in Glendale.

Mrs. Alexander N. Sharp has changed her address to Rogers Rock on Lake George, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Lockridge, with their son, have left the city for a month to visit relatives in the North.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander F. Magruder, U.S.N., are spending the summer at Boscombe, Araby, Maryland.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., of the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., entertained at dinner July 6.

Gen. and Mrs. Craigie have closed their apartment at the Rochambeau and left Washington, D.C., for Elkton Lithia Springs, Va.

Miss May Nicholson, daughter of Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S. Navy, is visiting Mrs. O. W. Farr at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the past few days included the following: Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.; Lieut. Deshler Whiting, U.S.A., and Mrs. Whiting; Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., and Lieut. W. E. Atlee, U.S.R.C.S.

A son was born to William J. Elliott, formerly 8th U.S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Elliott, at Cape May, N.J., on June 29, 1908. Mr. Elliott resigned from the Army in 1881 as a second lieutenant in the 8th Cavalry, and during the war with Spain served as lieutenant colonel of the 6th Infantry of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Whitman Bailey, son of Dr. W. Whitman Bailey, of Brown University, and grandson of the late Prof. J. W. Bailey, of West Point, is receiving flattering notices of his illustrations of Maurice Hewitt's "A Sacrifice at Prato." The little book is issued by Mr. Frederick M. Burr, of Englewood, N.J.

Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th U.S. Inf., recently detailed with the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been assigned to duty with the Department of Police and Prisons, with station at Cristobal, Canal Zone. Mrs. Barnes is with her mother at 517 Colonial avenue, Norfolk, Va., but expects to join Lieutenant Barnes on the Isthmus in August.

The denominations of the chaplains recently appointed to the Army are as follows: Walter K. Lloyd, of Arkansas, Episcopal Church; Clinton H. Snyder, of Ohio, United Brethren; Frederick L. Kunnecke, of Maryland, Roman Catholic; Edward R. Chase, of Maine, Roman Catholic; Laurence L. Denning, of Ohio, Roman Catholic; Michael G. Doran, of New York, Roman Catholic, and Stephen R. Wood, of California, Congregational.

Rear Admiral William T. Burwell, U.S.N., commanding officer of the navy yard at Puget Sound, who goes on the retired list on July 19, 1908, has asked permission to remain on the Pacific coast until October 1 that he may take a short rest and straighten up his business affairs in that section. In October Admiral and Mrs. Burwell will go to their home in Virginia, after which they will tour Europe and Asia, returning to Puget Sound by way of Japan.

At the 267th commencement of Harvard University on June 24 President Elliott, says the Harvard Bulletin, conferred honorary degrees on the eight men mentioned below in the following words: "In exercise of authority given me by the two governing boards I now create: * * * 'Honorary Doctor of Science, William Crawford Gorgas, son of a Confederate soldier, first lieutenant, captain, major and colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Zone, to-day the most successful demonstrator of the present efficacy and future promise of preventive medicine.'

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco, Cal., July 6, for Manila, with the following military passengers: Colonel Bailey, 29th, Lieutenant Colonel Phister, 30th, Major Muir, 23d Infantry; Major Ray, paymaster; Captains Normoyle, 4th Inf., Young and Schultz, 9th Cav., Hammond, paymaster, Powell, Medical Corps, O'Connor, acting judge advocate; Lieutenants Pope, 10th Cav., and Humphrey, Philippine Scouts; Brigadier General Taylor, U.S.A., retired; two post non-commissioned staff, three Hospital Corps, one Signal Corps; four recruits for 9th, three 10th Cavalry, sixty 4th, fifty-four 14th, one 18th, sixty-one 23d, four 25th Infantry; forty-nine 4th Field Artillery; two casualties, 20th Inf., and two female nurses.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, was honored by a review of the apprentices at the Training Station, Newport, R.I., July 2, which was followed by dress parade. Rear Admiral Luce, who is the father of the present training system and is now in his eighty-second year, still takes great interest in the work. Boatswain William Spicer formed the naval brigade, and then Admirals Luce, accompanied by Commander Fullam, Lieutenant Commander Phelps and Lieutenant Commander Sandoz, stepped out to the reviewing point and marched around the line, inspecting the men, after which the command formed columns of companies and marched past in review in highly creditable shape. The apprentices also gave an exhibition of forming street column and square, as provided for street riot drill. The boys also went through a physical drill and the semaphore drill, in which the boys used their arms instead of the wooden arms which are worked on shipboard for signalling. Next was the setting-up drill with rifles, which ended the exhibition. The apprentices were again formed in line, and the apprentice petty officers entitled to receive their first appointments were marched to the front and center, where they were given their papers at the hands of Admiral Luce. Each boy as his name was called left the line in which he was standing, and proceeding to a point directly in front of the Admiral, took his paper. The apprentices receiving appointments were as follows: Chief petty officers, T. Kelley, W. Meyers, R. L. Colbert, J. J. McDade, B. B. Brown, F. H. Prevo, W. H. Houle; first class petty officers, J. W. McManus, T. A. Mechlin, S. H. Brown, J. Schunke; second class petty officers, C. I. Day, G. A. Sanderson, R. L. Pace; third class petty officers, H. E. Wilson, C. G. Campbell, E. G. Cahoon. Among interested spectators were Admiral Merrel, commanding the Narragansett Naval District; Captain Fremont, of the Mississippi, and officers of the War College class. When all the papers had been distributed Admiral Luce spoke briefly to the boys, advising them to honor their God and their flag and to be faithful in the performance of their duties. While the brigade had been going through its program, a battalion of 200 or 300 boys from the detention barracks were marched out to the right of the field, and stood in waiting for their turn. Many of these boys had not been at the station more than three weeks, yet they marched so well that a casual observer would have thought that they had been schooled for some time. They went through the setting-up drill, with and without arms, the semaphore signals announcing the letters as they moved their arms. Then, with right arm extended, they turned in their positions, pointing each direction as they boxed the compass. They were in command of Chief Master-at-Arms Morrissey.

Admiral H. Wintress, who was buried on June 30 at Glendale, N.J., was a veteran of the Civil War and had the record among his friends of being the worst wounded man in the war to recover. He enlisted in the 139th Regiment, N.Y. Vol., when only eighteen. On picket duty he was shot in the cheek by the accidental discharge of the musket of a comrade. The bullet passed upward, forcing fragments of bone through his brain and the lobe of his left eye, passing through the brain and the lobe of the right eye also. For three weeks he lay insensible, in which time seventy pieces of bone were taken from his face and head. He always claimed to have been fed twice through the eye cavity. Although blind after the war, he gathered curios and relics of the war for his museum, and worked about his property in Glendale.

Col. and Mrs. Stedman have closed their Washington home and are spending the summer at the Ocean House, Watch Hill, R.I.

Twin daughters were born to the wife of Mr. Frederick B. Kerr, formerly 22d U.S. Infantry, at Clearfield, Pa., June 23, 1908.

Mrs. Porter, Miss Margaretta Porter and Miss Caroline Porter, wife and daughters of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., have gone to Bar Harbor for the summer.

Rear Admiral Franklin J. Drake, U.S.N., a resident of Washington, D.C., is a patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to undergo an operation for internal trouble.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and Miss Marion Oliver have gone to Murray Bay, Province of Quebec, Canada, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Welborn and Master Lawrence, wife and son of Capt. T. C. Welborn, 9th Inf., are spending the summer with Mrs. Welborn's mother, Mrs. H. S. Hilbourne, at 272 Manhattan avenue, New York city.

Rear Admiral Charles T. Hutchins, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Hutchins have gone to Greenport, L.I., where they will spend several weeks before going to the White Mountains for the remainder of the summer.

Secretary of War Wright, who has been the guest of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell at Fort Myer, Va., has returned to Washington and will keep bachelor hall with General Crozier at Wendall Mansion for the summer.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending July 9 included the following: Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A.; Capt. H. S. Hathaway, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. E. Atlee, U.S.R.C.S.; Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., and Lieut. F. E. Sidman, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral Pillsbury, U.S.N., Acting Secretary of the Navy, will leave Washington, D.C., July 11, for a two weeks' vacation. He will be relieved by Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, until the return of Assistant Secretary Newberry on July 13.

Col. and Mrs. Thompson gave a tiffin aboard the steamer Mineola at Yokohama, Japan, June 12, and among those present were: Marshal Prince Yamagata, Gen. Count and Countess Kuroki, H. E. Admiral Count Togo, Baroness Saito, H. E. Admiral Count Ito, Comdr. and Mrs. Dougherty, U.S.N., and Miss Hemphill.

Col. Lotus Niles, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., reported at San Antonio, Tex., July 2, from Waco, a little the worse for his recent accident. Colonel Niles's wrist is still in bad shape and will be in bandages for some time. He says he is feeling fine and speaks of his appreciation of the courtesies of Waco people during his stay in the New Providence Sanitarium.

Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., with Mrs. Sears, left New York in his automobile this week on leave for one month. They went to the Hopatcong House on Lake Hopatcong. From there they intend to go to Delaware Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Greenwood Lake, Atlantic City and Lakewood, returning to New York by way of Long Branch on Aug. 8.

Mrs. and Miss Irvine have been abroad almost three years, most of the time in France, Italy and Germany. They return to the United States on the Kroonland July 18 from Antwerp, and expect to visit Mrs. Irvine's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in Detroit. Their address temporarily will be, care of Messrs. Carson, Craig and Company, Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

The team of officers and enlisted men representing the Navy at large in the national shooting matches at Camp Perry, O., have arrived at that place from Annapolis. The party consists of the following crack shots: Lieuts. T. L. Johnson, H. Williams and G. B. Landenberger, P.A. Surg. William N. McDonald, Ensigns I. F. Dortsch, J. W. Wilcox, Stephen Doherty and R. A. White, Midshipmen V. V. Woodward, W. A. Lee, A. D. Denney, W. L. R. Heiberg, L. C. Stark, G. E. Brandt and W. F. Amsden, Sergt. C. G. Ritner, and Corporals C. C. Haines and A. M. Weirkski.

Promptly at noon on July 4 Co. E, 10th U.S. Inf., Captain Coleman commanding, on duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., marched to the front of the recently erected flag staff, where Captain Cradle, commanding officer, his staff and Captain Penrose, constructing quartermaster, were assembled. The command presented arms and the trumpets sounded "to the colors" as Captain Penrose slowly unfurled the first flag at this model and magnificent post. After the ceremony the officers joined Captain Penrose at his quarters, where toasts were drunk to "Old Glory," the 10th Infantry and to Captain Penrose.

We have received a pamphlet giving an account of the fortieth anniversary of the class of 1868, U.S.M.A., which met on June 10, 1908, at the residence of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe at Highland Falls, N.Y. The account of the reunion, which has been heretofore referred to in our columns, was written at the request of those assembled by Capt. Henry Metcalfe, U.S.A., retired. Of the fifty-four graduates of 1868 twenty-five are dead and twenty-nine are living. Of the latter seventeen are still in the Army and twelve are in civil life. A photo of the twelve graduates present at the anniversary is given, and they are: Roe, Kane, Metcalfe, Willard, Heath, Marshall, Knight, Russell, Hoxie, Fletcher, Dunbar and Martin. Mrs. Roe is also taken with the group.

Rear Admiral Sperry's sixteen battleships will not make the only interesting cruise around the world during the next eight months, says a correspondent of the New York Herald. A little party of wives of Navy officers have planned to follow the fleet and greet their husbands and friends in several of the ports of call. Mrs. W. H. Southerland, wife of Captain Southerland, of the New Jersey, and her two daughters left July 2 for Honolulu. They will be followed on July 11, four days after the fleet's departure, by Mrs. Castleton, wife of Lieut. K. G. Castleton, of the Kansas; Mrs. Mustin, wife of Lieutenant Mustin, and Mrs. Merriam, wife of Paymaster Merriam, of the same ship; Mrs. McNelly, wife of Lieutenant McNelly, of the Louisiana, and Mrs. Williams, wife of Major Dion Williams, fleet marine officer, who will leave on the swift Japanese liner Tenyo Maru. Mrs. Wade, wife of Lieutenant Wade, of the Ohio, will go to Honolulu later, possibly not reaching there until after the fleet's departure, July 26, but she will join the others at Yokohama, where they will go after the battleships start for New Zealand and Australia. The "Married Club," as it was called during the progress of the fleet up the California coast, will not attempt the long cruise in the British colonies, but will spend the late summer and early fall in Japan until the fleet goes to Yokohama, in October. Then they will follow the ships to Manila, where battle target practice will occupy the month of November in Manila Bay. The women plan their return so as to meet the fleet in Colombo, at Port Said, and in the Mediterranean, where the battleships will divide among half a dozen French and Italian ports.

July 11, 1908.

Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., has rented a cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard Rush, U.S.N., are spending the summer months at The Elms, Catskill, N.Y.

Lient. Comdr. and Mrs. Webster A. Edgar, U.S.N., are spending the summer as usual at Cazenovia, N.Y.

Col. H. K. Bailey, 29th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Bailey, sailed for Manila on the Thomas the 6th instant.

Gen. and Mrs. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., are spending the summer at Glenn Cottage, York Harbor, Me.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. F. T. Arnold, 4th U.S. Cav., at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., on June 26, 1908.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., and Miss Grace Allen are at their country home, Sea Rest, Edgartown, Mass.

A daughter, Constance Holden, was born to the wife of Capt. George J. Holden, Pay Dept., U.S.A., at Burlington, Vt., July 3.

Capt. P. D. Lockridge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lockridge, with their son, have left Washington for a month's visit to relatives in Connecticut.

Mrs. Garlington, wife of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., has left Washington for White Sulphur Springs, to spend the summer.

Mrs. Bristol, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., has recovered from a recent fall on the stairs of their quarters at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Frank C. Cosby, the mother of Major Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., is spending the summer months at The Marshall House, York Harbor, Me.

A son, Joseph Farrell Haskell, was born to the wife of Lieut. William N. Haskell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Omaha, Nebr., July 1, 1908.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., retired, will spend the summer with his son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Richard F. O'Neil, at York Harbor, Me.

A son was born to the wife of Dr. B. F. Van Meter at Lexington, Ky., June 30. Mrs. Van Meter is the daughter of the late Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th U.S. Inf.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George A. Converse, U.S.N., and the Misses Converse have opened their country place, The Maples, Norwich, Vt., where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. David Adee and Miss Lucy Adee, the mother and sister of Assistant Paymaster Adee, U.S.N., are spending the summer at their country place, Yarrow Brae, Laurel, Md.

Med. Dir. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Medicines and Surgery of the Navy, was on July 9 the guest of Med. Insp. L. G. Heneberger, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I.

Major E. K. Webster, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Webster, with their daughter, Miss Frances, have left Washington, D.C., for the coast of Maine and other Northern resorts for the summer.

Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M., U.S.A., and Major Eugene T. Wilson, C.A., U.S.A., arrived on the Isthmus June 30, and reported to the chairman and chief engineer under their orders of June 16.

Mrs. White, widow of the late Rear Admiral Edwin White, and Miss White have closed their place at Princeton, N.J., and gone to their summer cottage, Hillcrest, at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

James Bryce, England's Ambassador to the United States, left New York, July 2, for England on the Celtic, of the White Star Line, for a two months' vacation. Mrs. Bryce accompanied her husband.

Mrs. Alexander M. Wetherill, who is at her cottage at Jamestown, R.I., is recovering slowly from a serious accident which occurred on the Deutschland when she was returning from Carlsbad in June.

Mrs. Hudgins, the widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. John Melton Hudgins, U.S.N., is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, at their country home, Comyn Hall, Charlottesville, Va.

Mrs. Bulmer, the wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., and her small daughter are spending the summer with Mrs. Bulmer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Poor, at their country place, Willowbank, Skaneateles, N.Y.

Among the numerous Army and Navy people who are spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I., are Capt. and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and the Misses Schroeder, Comdr. and Mrs. Lowney L. Reamey, U.S.N., and Mr. Brewster Reamey, and Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, U.S.A.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, late U.S.N., Mrs. Thompson and their daughter, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, arrived in their chartered steamer Mineola at Vancouver, B.C., July 6. Col. and Mrs. Thompson, en route to New York, left last fall on their trip around the world and were joined at Manila by Mrs. Pell. They will spend the summer at Southampton, L.I.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton entertained with a beautiful dinner at the Field Club June 30, in honor of Lient. and Mrs. W. C. Cowin, 3d Cav., who will leave soon to join their regiment in Texas. The ball room at the west end of the club building was used for the occasion, a long table seating twenty-two guests being placed in the center of it. The centerpiece was a magnificent basket of yellow field flowers and the color scheme of yellow, denoting the Cavalry, was carried out in every detail. Seldom has the club had within its walls a more jolly party than those who composed Gen. and Mrs. Morton's guests and the dinner was pronounced the very prettiest of the season. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Cowin, Lieut. and Mrs. Will Cowin, Col. and Mrs. Evans, Major and Mrs. Galbraith, Major and Mrs. Chase Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Fort Crook; Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Fort Crook; Lieut. and Mrs. Hunziker, Gen. and Mrs. Morton, Miss Mary Galbraith, Major McCarthy, Capt. Cecil Stewart, Lieutenant Miller.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Manila, July 7, 1908.
Transport Buford arrived July 7, 32 officers, 155 enlisted men.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Manila, July 1, 1908.
Following deaths occurred since last report: Drowned, body recovered, John Gray, Troop C, 9th Cav., June 14; Asiatic cholera, Alfred Ackerman, Co. I, 18th Inf., June 25; cerebral apoplexy, William Tate, Co. L, 25th Inf., June 26. WESTON.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O., JULY 9, 1908, W.D.

Leave for three months granted Capt. T. Clifton.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Hardin, upon his own application, after thirty-eight years' service, retired, to take effect July 18.

Capt. William Newman detailed professor military science, Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., from Oct. 4, vice Major William L. Buck, who will join his regiment.

Col. Lindaley appointed board to meet at general depot, quartermaster's department, Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock p.m., Friday, July 10, for examining and reporting on samples of clothing and equipage submitted by bidders to depot quartermaster.

Second Lieut. William N. Hensley, Jr., detailed as a competitor in the Northern Rifle Competition, Fort Sheridan.

Major T. Bentley Mott will proceed to Lansing, Mich., to instruct personnel of field battery, National Guard, Michigan.

Leave heretofore granted Col. Richard L. Hoxie is extended to Aug. 7.

G.O. 110, JULY 2, 1908, WAR DEPT.

G.O. No. 191, W.D., Sept. 13, 1907, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 15, W.D., Jan. 18, 1908, is rescinded, and new regulations governing the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., are announced:

The Mounted Service School will include—(a) The Training School for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers; (b) the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers; (c) the Training School for Bakers and Cooks.

The object of the school is to give practical instruction. Theoretical instruction will be confined to the needs of the school, and will be carried on concurrently with the practical instruction.

The personnel of the Mounted Service School will consist of a commandant, an assistant commandant, a secretary, such senior instructors, instructors, and officers in charge of the Training Schools for Farriers and Horseshoers and for Bakers and Cooks as may be assigned by orders from the War Department, and officers and men detailed by the commandant in pursuance of the provisions of Par. 11 of this order.

The commandant will be a general officer, especially selected and detailed by the War Department. He will apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for the detail of officers suitable for the position of assistant commandant, secretary, senior instructors, instructors, and officers in charge of the Training Schools for Farriers and Horseshoers and for Bakers and Cooks.

This order also gives other information relative to the conduct of the school.

G.O. 111, JULY 3, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Upon the report of the Chief of Staff, based upon reports received from institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, the following named institutions of learning, arranged alphabetically, are announced as the eight whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge, as contemplated by Par. 5 and 24, G.O. No. 15, 1907, and Par. II, G.O. No. 1, 1908, W.D.: College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S.C.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

II. The 165th and 167th Companies, C.A.C., will be relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for station, on or about Aug. 1, 1908.

CIR. 56, JULY 3, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, which appeared under our heading of "Comptroller's Decisions," June 27, page 1224. The Comptroller rules as follows:

"I am of opinion that the enlisted men retired prior to the passage of the Act of May 11, 1908, are entitled to three-fourths of the pay of the rank upon which they were retired and that when the pay of such rank was changed by said act it changed their pay accordingly, and I am of the opinion that their time of service on the active list prior to their retirement should be counted in the same manner as is provided in said act for counting the past services of men on the active list at the time of the passage of said act. It would be impossible by any other rule to give men on the retired list prior to the passage of said Act of May 11, 1908, three-fourths of the pay of the rank upon which they were retired. (See 13 Comp. Dec., 759.)"

G.O. 8, JULY 8, 1908, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

1. The undersigned having been appointed Chief of Engineers, hereby assumes command of the Corps of Engineers and charge of the Engineer Department.

2. Existing orders and regulations from these headquarters will remain in force until rescinded or modified.

3. All official communications to this office will be addressed to The Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army.

W. L. MARSHALL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Engrs., U.S.A.

G.O. 65, JUNE 29, 1908, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., is relieved as chief engineer officer of this department.

First Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E., in charge of office of chief engineer officer at these headquarters during the absence of that officer, being prevented by sickness from reporting for duty as chief engineer officer of this department, as directed, 2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., aide-de-camp, will assume charge of said office.

G.O. 77, JULY 1, 1908, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The camp of instruction for 1908, on the Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation is named Camp Emmet Crawford, in honor of the late Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d U.S. Cav. The post-office for this camp will be at Dale Creek, Alta, Wyoming.

By command of Brigadier General Morton:

W. P. EVANS, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 126, JULY 1, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

Major Benjamin C. Morse, 27th Inf., is detailed temporarily in charge of the office of the inspector general, Army of Cuban Pacification, relieving Major Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art.

By command of Major General Barry:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 68, MAY 11, 1908, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the department, relieving Major Ira A. Haynes, A.G.

G.O. 19, MARCH 10, 1908, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Second Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as ordnance officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf.

II. First Lieut. George A. Herbst, 14th Inf., having reported, is announced as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department, to take effect March 31, 1908, relieving 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf.

G.O. 25, APRIL 6, 1908, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Headquarters, 6th Battalion, and the 22d and 23d Companies, Philippine Scouts, with personnel of the Medical department now at Bulao, Samar, will take station at Camp Connell, Samar, abandoning the two former stations.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, accompanied by his two aides, 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill,

3d Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., and the following officers of the department staff, viz., Col. Joseph B. Girard, M.C., chief surgeon; Lieut. Col. Robert E. Stevens, deputy Q.M.G., chief Q.M.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, O.D., chief ordnance officer; Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff, Chief of Staff; Major Omar Bundy, A.I.G., inspector general; Capt. Edward C. Carey, paymaster, and Capt. Louis H. Bash, C.S., chief commissary, will proceed about June 29, 1908, to the camp of instruction on the Leon Springs reservation, Texas, General Myer to command and the other officers named for duty in connection with the joint maneuvers of the Regular troops and the militia of the states of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and territory of New Mexico. (June 22, D.T.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, deputy Q.M.G., chief quartermaster, and 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., aide-de-camp, will proceed June 25 to the Leon Springs reservation, Texas, for duty in connection with the establishment of the camp of instruction for the joint maneuvers therewith. (June 25, D.T.)

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade from duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Manila for temporary duty. (May 29, Phil. D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Zerah W. Torrey, Infantry (promoted from major, inspector general, with rank from July 1, 1908), is detailed as acting inspector general and will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Major Zerah W. Torrey, LG., from duty in the office of the inspector general of the division, and is assigned to inspection duty in the Department of the Visayas, with station at Ililo, Panay. (May 21, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Major James B. Erwin, I.G., is extended one month. (July 7, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 148, June 24, 1908, W.D., as directs Capt. Edward P. Nones, Q.M., to proceed from San Francisco, on the transport sailing Aug. 5, 1908, is so amended as to direct him to proceed on the transport to sail from that place about Sept. 5, 1908. (July 2, W.D.)

Leave from July 25 to including Sept. 5, 1908, is granted Capt. Edward P. Nunes, Q.M. (July 2, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect July 5, 1908, is granted Capt. John L. Hines, Omaha, Neb. (June 27, D. Mo.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Meador, Morro Barracks, Province of Oriente, will be sent to Camp Columbia, for duty. (June 22, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest H. Kleforth, now at St. Louis, Mo., upon relinquishing the unexpired portion of his furlough July 6, 1908, will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John H. People. (July 3, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Hahn, having reported, will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (March 26, D.V.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joshua M. Grandon, will, upon the abandonment of Camp Crawford, Samar, proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (April 15, D.V.)

The following changes and assignments to stations of post quartermaster sergeants are ordered: David A. Nelson, having reported, will proceed to Camp One, Pangasinan, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the commanding officer, Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty, relieving Joseph Russ, who will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty, relieving Willard L. McClinton, who will be relieved from duty in this division in time to proceed on the transport leaving Manila for the United States about June 14, 1908, to San Francisco. John Cenio will proceed to Malabang for duty relieving Harry Cohen, who will be relieved from duty in this division in time to proceed on the transport leaving Manila for the United States about June 14, 1908, to San Francisco. Ernest C. Wright will proceed to Post of Parang, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Albert H. Kratzke, Rizal, for duty. (May 12, Phil. D.)

Capt. James S. Parker, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D., and is assigned to the 4th Cavalry, to take effect Aug. 22. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur Cranston, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D., to take effect Aug. 24, and is assigned to the 8th Infantry. (July 7, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Hunter (appointed June 30, 1908, from sergeant, 19th Recruit Co.), now at the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to the Fort Reno Remount Depot, Oklahoma, for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Michael E. Drew, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, deputy commissary general, is detailed as chief commissary of the camp of instruction to be held at American Lake, Wash., vice Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, C.S., relieved and detailed as assistant to the chief commissary of that camp. (July 3, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles W. Titus will proceed from these headquarters to the maneuver camp, Leon Springs Reservation, Texas, for duty during the maneuvers. (June 24, D.T.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William H. Shafer (appointed July 1, 1908, from sergeant major, senior grade, Coast Artillery Corps), now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (July 1, W.D.)

The C.O., Fort Sill, Oklahoma, will send Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph A. Favier, to Washington, D.C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane. (June 24, D.T.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James H. Robbins (appointed July 3, 1908, from quartermaster sergeant, 1st Battalion of Engineers), now at Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. George M. Kalschmidt upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will be sent to the Fort Reno Remount Depot, Oklahoma, for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Fred P. Bliss will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty, relieving Post Comsy. Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee, who will be sent on the transport leaving Manila about June 14, 1908, to San Francisco, for orders. (May 9, Phil. D.)

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to the maneuver camps indicated, with orders to report upon arrival to the respective commanding officers for duty: To Fort Riley, Kas.: John Salter, Fort Crook, Neb.; John Flach, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; to report Aug. 1, 1908. Near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: (To be routed to Dale Creek, Wyo., on U.P.R.R.) Simon P. Harris, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; James B. Horsey, Fort Meade, S.D.; to report July 27, 1908. (June 26, D. Mo.)

Comsy. Sergt. Samuel Klingensmith, retired, now at San Antonio, Texas, will report to 1st Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, retired, professor of military science and tactics, Peacock Military School, that city, for instructions as his assistant. (July 7, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Max Magen, Fort Wayne, Mich., will be sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, to report Aug. 1, 1908, for temporary duty during the national match to be held at that place. (July 8, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. Alex. Rodgers, 6th Cav., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the chief of staff, these headquarters, and will join his station. (May 26, Phil. D.)

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Clarence J. Manly, M.C., to take effect upon arrival in the United States of the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, July 7, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News, to Havana, Sept. 15, 1908. (June 22, A.C.P.)

Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Porter. (July 2, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from

duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Sept. 15, 1908, to San Francisco, for further orders: First Lieuts. Lucius L. Hopwood, Charles E. Freeman, Howard A. Reed, Henry B. McIntyre. (July 2, W.D.)

Capt. Roger Brooke, Jr., M.C., having completed the duty assigned him, will return to his proper station. (July 2, W.D.) Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, asst. surg., will upon the arrival of Contract Surg. Henry W. Eliot, stand relieved from further duty thereto and proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (May 1, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Samuel B. McPheeers, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (April 30, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Henry W. Eliot, now at Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Candara, Samar, for duty. (April 27, D.V.)

The following assignments to duty of medical officers who arrived on the transport Sherman, May 7, 1908, are ordered: Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, M.C., to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Visayas. (May 11, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. Contract Surg. Thomas G. Holmes to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 11, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Julius A. Escobar will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (May 15, D. Luzon.)

First Lieuts. Howard McC. Snyder and Hiram A. Phillips, M.C., will report to the commanding officer, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Co. B, Hospital Corps. (June 30, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. James I. Thorne will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 16, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Henry W. Eliot, now in Manila on leave, is detailed on temporary duty at the Division Hospital, with station in Manila. (May 21, Phil. D.)

Leave for eighteen days, to take effect about July 4, 1908, is granted Contract Surg. Samuel C. Stanton. (June 27, D. Lakes.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Major William D. Crosby, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., at such time as they may be required for examination for promotion: Capts. Percy M. Ashburn, Willard F. Truby, Edwin P. Wolfe, Henry S. Greenleaf, Louis T. Hess, Charles E. Marrow, Walter D. Webb, Robert N. Winn, Theodore C. Lyster, Harry L. Gilchrist, and 1st Lieuts. Earl H. Bruns and Clarence LeR. Cole. (July 6, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Major William D. Crosby, M.C., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for re-examination to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of captain: Capts. Robert H. Pierson and Cary A. Snoddy. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. William E. Vose, M.C., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, equipped for field service, will proceed on July 2, 1908, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for temporary duty with battalion staff and three companies, 19th Infantry, in the field. Upon return of the 19th Infantry to Fort Mackenzie, from the maneuvers, Captain Vose will return to his proper station. (June 26, D. Mo.)

Capt. Stanley G. Zinke, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, equipped for field service will proceed on July 23, 1908, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty with headquarters, band and three batteries, 2d Field Artillery, in the field. Upon return of the 2d Field Artillery to Fort D. A. Russell from maneuvers, Captain Zinke will return to his proper station. (June 26, D. Mo.)

Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp Kethlye, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Major Henry D. Snyder, surg., who will proceed to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (April 8, D. Min.)

Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., will proceed to the camp of instruction on the Leon Springs Reservation, Texas, to relieve Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp, U.S.A. (June 23, D.T.)

The following assignments of members of the Hospital Corps, now at the Division Hospital, Manila, are ordered: Surgt. 1st Class Wilfrid H. Schuyler will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty; Surgt. 1st Class Herbert E. Wetherby will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for assignment to duty. (May 11, Phil. D.)

Capt. Matthew A. De Laney, M.C., now under orders to proceed to Philadelphia, will take station in that city until further orders for the purpose of examining applicants for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. (July 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., now at Camp John Hay, Benguet, will be sent to Camp Stotsenburg, Panglao, for duty. (May 27, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Duignan, H.C., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (March 26, D.V.)

The following members of the Hospital Corps are relieved from further duty at their present stations and will proceed to the stations designated, for duty: Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor, now in Iloilo to Camp Jossman, Guimaras; Sergt. 1st Class Fred L. Pattison from the office of the chief surgeon of the department, to Camp Downes, Leyte; Sergt. 1st Class Richard F. Hard from Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Camp Bumpus, Leyte; Sergt. Ezekiel Spry from Camp Bumpus, Leyte, to Tanauan, Leyte. (April 3, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Duignan, H.C., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will be sent by first available transportation to Camp Downes, for duty. (May 1, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Wilfrid H. Schuyler, H.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (May 13, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry Roepke, H.C., is relieved from further duty at Camp Connell, Samar, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (May 13, D.V.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., from duty as general purchasing officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and will proceed to and take station on the Isthmus of Panama, for duty. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. Frank C. Boggs, C.E., is detailed as general purchasing officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission. (July 6, W.D.)

Major James P. Jersey, C.E., is relieved from his present duties at Pine Camp, Jefferson County, N.Y., and will proceed at once to Washington Barracks, for temporary duty. He is relieved from duty and station at Washington Barracks, to take effect upon the completion of the temporary duty contemplated, and will proceed to the Isthmus of Panama and report in person to Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., for duty pertaining to the construction of the Panama Canal. (July 2, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., 726 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., in addition to his present duties, is hereby temporarily appointed division engineer of the Northern Pacific Division, vice Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., hereby relieved. (July 1, Chief of Engrs.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, O.D., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (July 2, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about July 16, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb. (June 29, D. Mo.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Michael G. Doran, U.S.A., recently appointed, with rank of first lieutenant from June 9, 1908, is assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. He will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

The following assignments of chaplains, recently appointed, with rank of first lieutenant, are ordered:

Walter K. Lloyd, rank June 9, 1908, assigned to 2d Field Artillery.

Clinton H. Snyder, rank June 9, 1908, assigned to 7th Infantry.

Frederick L. Kunnecke, rank June 9, 1908, assigned to Coast Artillery Corps.

Edward R. Chase, rank June 9, 1908, assigned to 5th Cavalry.

Laurence L. Denning, rank June 9, 1908, assigned to Coast Artillery Corps.

Chaplain Lloyd will join regiment at Fort D. A. Russell. Chaplain Snyder will join regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich. Chaplain Kunnecke will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. Chaplain Chase will join regiment at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Chaplain Denning will proceed to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (July 1, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first-class sergeant: Pvt. Leon E. Harper (formerly first-class sergeant, Signal Corps) to date July 1, 1908. To be sergeant: Pvt. James E. Harrington (formerly sergeant, Signal Corps) to date July 1, 1908.

For disobedience of orders and absence without leave, Corp. Hugh Parry is reduced to the grade of private, to date May 4, 1908.

First-class Pvt. Magloire Jalbert is promoted to the grade of corporal, to date May 12, 1908.

For absence without leave and failure to pay his debts, Sergt. Patrick J. O'Brien is reduced to the grade of first-class private, to date May 18, 1908.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Abbott, Signal Corps. (July 7, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. James D. Tilford, 2d Cav., will proceed to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (July 1, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (June 19, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 3d Cav., pending his examination for promotion, is assigned to temporary duty with Troop L, 3d Cav., until June 30, 1908, on which date he will proceed to the camp on Leon Springs Reservation, for duty. (June 24, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The following officers are detailed as competitors in the Northern Rife Competition, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sheridan, Ill., not later than July 21, 1908, to the C.O. of that post for the duty indicated: Second Lieuts. Orville N. Tyler and James J. O'Hara, 4th Cav. (July 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Douglas MacCaskey, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, and report on Sept. 1, 1908, to the commandant of the Mounted Service School, to take the course of instruction at that school. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Aug. 22, 1908, vice Capt. James S. Parker, Q.M., who is relieved from detail and is assigned to the 4th Cavalry, to take effect that date. (July 7, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley. (July 3, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav., is detailed on temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, with station in Manila. (May 16, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Patrick Costelloe, Troop F, 6th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 3, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., will repair to Washington as soon as practicable, and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions. (July 6, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav., will report to the C.O., Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 19, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Major Robert D. Read, 10th Cav., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period of twenty-one days. (May 16, Phil. D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., to take effect about Aug. 15, 1908, or upon completion of the maneuvers. (July 8, W.D.)

Major William A. Mercer, 11th Cav., will report in person to Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., president of an Army retraining board at Governors Island, for examination. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Verne LaS. Rockwell, 11th Cav., Camp Columbia, Havana, will stand relieved from duty with this Army on July 7, 1908, and will sail from Havana, on that date and comply with the provisions of Par. 2, S.O. 105, W.D., May 4, 1908. (June 20, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., to take effect about Aug. 7, 1908. (June 25, A.C.P.)

Leave for twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav., to take effect about July 1, 1908. (June 22, A.C.P.)

Leave for sixteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., to take effect upon arrival in the United States about July 9, 1908. (June 24, A.C.P.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav. (July 1, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for four months, to take effect about July 25, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (June 30, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Leonard L. Deitrick, 13th Cav., is detailed as a competitor in the Atlantic Rife Competition, and will proceed from Camp Perry, Ohio, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., not later than July 18, 1908, for the duty indicated, upon the completion of which he will return to Camp Perry. (July 3, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., is detailed as a competitor in the Atlantic Pistol Competition, and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report not later than July 18, 1908, for the duty indicated, upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station. (July 3, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Oren B. Meyer, 14th Cav., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty. (July 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., is detailed as acting regimental adjutant during the absence on detached service of Capt. J. M. Carter, adjutant, 14th Cav. (July 2, 14th Cav.)

First Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., was on June 12, appointed squadron adjutant, 1st Squadron, 14th Cav.

Leave for two months, to take effect July 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 30, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav., was on June 27 assigned to Troop D. (June 27, 14th Cav.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cav., to take effect about July 7, 1908. (June 24, A.C.P.)

Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, will stand relieved from duty with this Army on July 7, 1908, and will sail from Havana, Cuba, on that date and comply with the provisions of Par. 4, S.O. 105, W.D., May 4, 1908. (June 30, A.C.P.)

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to

visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav., to take effect upon the date of the arrival in the U.S. of the transport to sail from Havana, July 7, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of departure from the U.S. of the transport to sail from Newport News to Havana on Aug. 15, 1908. (June 29, A.C.P.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st Field Art., is relieved from station at Hammondsport, N.Y., and will proceed to Baddeck, Nova Scotia, and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties pertaining to the Signal Corps. (July 6, W.D.)

Col. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Field Art., and Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., will proceed to the Leon Springs Reservation, Texas, June 20, in connection with their duties as chief umpire and assistant chief umpire, respectively, of the maneuvers for this department. (June 19, D.T.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for two months with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Major Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art. (Art. (July 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Veterinarian Gerald E. Griffin, 3d Field Art., to take effect about Aug. 7, 1908. (June 20, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, 3d Field Art., to take effect about July 31, 1908. (July 8, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

The following transfers and appointments, upon the recommendation of the battalion commander, are announced to take effect June 16: First Lieut. James W. Riley, 6th Field Art., is transferred from Battery C, unassigned and appointed Battalion Q.M. and C.S. of the 1st Battalion; Sergt. Albert Bloom (now first sergeant, Battery A), is appointed battalion Q.M. sergeant, 1st Battalion.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, C.A.C., to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Herzing, C.A.C., to take effect on or about July 31, 1908. (July 2, W.D.)

Capt. Terence E. Murphy, C.A.C., is detailed for duty with the militia of New Jersey during the encampment at Sea Girt, N.J., from July 13 to Aug. 8, 1908. (July 1, W.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. No. 145, June 20, 1908, W.D., is amended to read as follows: The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on July 10, 1908, to Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. John S. Williams and George Ruhlen, Jr. (July 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harold E. Cloke, C.A.C. (July 1, W.D.)

Capt. John R. Procter, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., to take effect Aug. 14, 1908, when he will proceed to Fort McKinley, for temporary duty until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with the instructions contained in Par. 9, S.O. No. 60, March 12, 1908. (July 1, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, C.A.C., acting inspector general, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect July 10, 1908, vice Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, I.G., who is relieved from detail in the Coast Artillery Corps indicated to take effect that date: Lieutenant Colonel Woodward will report in person on July 10, 1908, to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty as inspector general of that department, with station at Atlanta, Ga. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson will remain on his present duties until further orders. (July 3, W.D.)

Master Gun. Otto Marshall, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., Artillery District of Puget Sound, for duty, with station at that post. (July 3, W.D.)

Master Gun. John F. Steffey, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., Artillery District of Cape Fear, for duty, with station at that post. (July 3, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Timothy Gallagher, C.A.C., Fort Strong, will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class William H. Shelby, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

Master Gun. James B. McGurley, C.A.C. (appointed June 30, 1908, from sergeant, 26th Co., C.A.C.), now at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the commandant thereof for duty as assistant instructor in the department for enlisted specialists. (July 3, W.D.)

The following master gunners

The following electrician sergeants, 2d class, C.A.C. (appointed June 30, 1908, from the organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps indicated), now at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to the stations designated, for duty: Albert E. Robinson (from sergeant, 3d Co.) to Fort McKinley, Me.; Otto S. Hahn (from private, 89th Co.) to Fort Warren, Mass.; Christen Rasmussen (from sergeant, 59th Co.) to Fort Revere, Mass.; Walter Hart (from sergeant, 12th Co.) to Fort Adams, R.I.; Adolph W. Rutter (from sergeant, 164th Co.) to Fort Williams, Me.; Milton A. Gormley (from sergeant, 134th Co.) to Fort Howard, Md.; John H. Worrell (from sergeant, 58th Co.) to Fort Dade, Fla.; Orlando S. Romans (from sergeant, 124th Co.) to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Delbert Blandford (from sergeant, 47th Co.) to Fort Terry, N.Y.; John E. Washburn (from private, 11th Co.) to Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Alonso Guinan (from private, 33d Co.) to Fort Monroe, Va.; Daniel Leahy (from sergeant, 93d Co.) to Fort Monroe, Va.; Lorenzo M. Souther (from private, 33d Co.) to Fort Strong, Mass.; Henry Cronan (from sergeant, 170th Co.) to Fort Caswell, N.C.; Francis J. Corrigan (from sergeant, 112th Co.) to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Adam Schellhas (from private, 96th Co.) to Fort Washington, Md.; Millard J. Stone (from sergeant, 74th Co.) to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Eddie Rentfro (from private, 161st Co.) to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Lewis E. Hunt (from corporal, 74th Co.) to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty at Fort Sumter, S.C.; Albert M. Cloud (from private, 135th Co.) to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Marion A. Friend (from private, 8th Co.) to Fort Scriven, Ga.; George W. Love (from corporal, 87th Co.) to Fort Dade, Fla.; Lawson L. Seybold (from private, 153rd Co.) to Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jethro B. Barnard (from sergeant, 69th Co.) to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty at Fort St. Philip, La.; Joel W. Rowan (from sergeant, 94th Co.) to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Allen L. Greenawalt (from private, 91st Co.) to Fort Barry, Cal.; Joseph D. Vernon (from private, 80th Co.) to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Eugene B. Teal (from sergeant, 31st Co.) to the Presidio of San Francisco; Harold Morelock (from sergeant, 143d Co.) to Fort Stevens, Ore.; Charles F. Elgasser (from sergeant, 115th Co.) to Fort Flagler, Wash.; Thomas F. Butler (from corporal, 39th Co.) to Fort Worden, for duty at Fort Ward; Jacob Brush (from corporal, 153d Co.) to Fort Du Pont, Del.; George A. Cooper (from private, 58th Co.) to Key West Barracks, Fla.; William F. C. Golembiewski (from private, 47th Co.) to Fort Banks, Mass.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on Aug. 23, 1908, to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the advanced course of instruction at that school: Capt. Ralph M. Mitchell, 1st Lieuts. Francis W. Clark, Offshore Hope and Philip H. Worcester. (July 7, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, are assigned to companies as indicated after their respective names, to take effect Aug. 1, 1908, and will join the companies to which assigned upon the arrival at the post of the officers who will relieve them from their present duties as artillery district engineers or upon the expiration of any leaves of absence which may have been granted them: Capt. Laurence C. Brown to the 99th Co., John S. Johnston to the 16th Co., and Harry J. Watson to the 129th Co. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. David Y. Becham, C.A.C., is assigned to the 37th Co., to take effect upon his relief from duty on recruiting service, and upon expiration of the leave granted him will join the company to which assigned. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., is detailed as an assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, to take effect Aug. 1, 1908. (July 7, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, will report in person on or about Aug. 1, 1908, or upon the expiration of any leaves granted them, to the commanding officers of the artillery districts as indicated after their respective names for assignment to duty as artillery engineers of those districts: Capt. George H. McManus to the Artillery District of Boston; Capt. James M. Williams to the Artillery District of Savannah; Capt. Harold E. Cloke to the Artillery District of Portland; Capt. Homer B. Grant to the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay; Capt. Lewis S. Ryan to the Artillery District of the Delaware; 1st Lieut. Carr W. Waller to the Eastern Artillery District of New York; 1st Lieut. James S. Densbury to the Artillery District of Key West. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, C.A.C., when relieved from duty as artillery engineer, Artillery District of Boston, by Capt. George H. McManus, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for assignment as artillery engineer. (July 7, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from assignment to the companies indicated after their respective names and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect Aug. 1, 1908, and will remain on duty at their present stations until such time as it may be necessary for them to comply with the requirements of Par. 9 and 10, S.O. No. 60, March 12, 1908, W.D.: Capts. Thomas F. Dwyer, 16th Co., Lawrence S. Miller, 2d Co.; Jacob C. Johnson, 166th Co., John R. Procter, 90th Co.; Jacob M. Coward, 6th Co., and Kenneth C. Masteller, 30th Co.; 1st Lieuts. Edward Canfield, Jr., 34th Co., Franc Leccocq, 47th Co., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, 82d Co. (July 8, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, to take effect Aug. 1, 1908, are ordered: Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., from the 121st Co. to the 50th Co.; Capt. George O. Hubbard from the 99th Co. to the 49th Co.; Capt. Theodore H. Koch from the 162d Co. to the 115th Co.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Burt from the 126th Co. to the 30th Co.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth from the 123d Co. to the 34th Co. The officers named will join companies on the date specified, or upon the expiration of any leaves that may have been granted them. (July 8, W.D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 125, May 27, 1908, W.D., as relates to Col. William B. Homer, C.A.C., is revoked. Leave for four months is granted Colonel Homer, to take effect July 15, 1908. Colonel Homer, upon his own application after more than forty-two years' service, is retired from active service under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, to take effect Nov. 15, 1908. (July 8, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, are assigned and attached to companies as indicated after their respective names, to take effect Aug. 1, 1908: Capt. William B. Smith assigned to the 168th Co.; Capt. Elmer J. Wallace assigned to the 54th Co.; Capt. Samuel M. English assigned to the 90th Co.; Capt. Richard H. Williams assigned to the 160th Co.; Capt. Joseph Matson assigned to the 6th Co.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Scott attached to the 11th Co.; 1st Lieut. Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot assigned to the 123d Co.; 1st Lieut. Lieut. Edward E. Herring assigned to the 78th Co.; 1st Lieut. Orr E. Wiggin assigned to the 116th Co.; 1st Lieut. Richard L. McKenney assigned to the 19th Co.; 1st Lieut. Walter Singes assigned to the 126th Co.; 1st Lieut. Jacob A. Mack assigned to the 160th Co.; 1st Lieut. LeRoy Bartlett assigned to the 63d Co.; 1st Lieut. Basil G. Moon assigned to the 39th Co.; 1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles assigned to the 82d Co.; 1st Lieut. Adelino Gibson assigned to the 70th Co.; 1st Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie assigned to the 118th Co.; 1st Lieut. Henry T. Burdin attached to the 105th Co. The officers named, with the exception of Captain Matson, will join the companies to which assigned or attached on the date specified or upon the expiration of any leaves which may have been granted them. Captain Matson will join company to which assigned when he shall be relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia. (July 8, W.D.)

The following engineers, Coast Artillery Corps, will be sent to the stations designated, for duty: Lee J. Whitney, Fort Greble, to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Joseph Stirlin, Fort Warren, to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Charles L. Lewis, Fort Wadsworth, to Fort Warren, Mass.; Frank E. Walkley, Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Greble, R.I. (July 8, W.D.)

Master Electrician Samuel R. Kimble, C.A.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Fort Adams, for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Master Electrician Ralph G. Hussey, C.A.C., Fort Adams, will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Master Electrician Sog F. Williams, C.A.C., Fort Howard, will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Master Electrician Byron J. Brown, C.A.C., Fort McKinley, will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

The following electrician sergeants, 1st class, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations designated, for duty: Ernst Krauth, Fort

Stevens, Ore., to Fort Williams, Me.; Amos J. Carr, Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Stevens, Ore. (July 8, W.D.)

Sergt. Major George S. Whitman, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed July 3, 1908, from sergeant, 156th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Constitution, N.H., will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Sergt. Major William H. Albert, senior grade, C.A.C. (appointed July 3, 1908, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), now at Fort Adams, will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Cook James Hickey, 47th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., 1st Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf., will join his regiment. (April 30, D.V.)

First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lake, for duty in connection with the Northern and Army competitions to be held at that post. (July 7, W.D.)

Major Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 1st Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will take station in Washington, and report to the president, Army War College, for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances the leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Irving J. Phillipson, 1st Inf., is extended two months. (June 26, D. Col.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave granted Chaplain Aldred A. Pruden, 2d Inf., is extended two months. (July 1, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Second Lieut. John P. Bubb, 4th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed to Iloilo for duty. (April 8, D.V.)

Second Lieut. Robert B. Hewitt, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 4th Inf., is appointed commissary of the U.S.C.T. Mindoro and of the U.S.S.L. Syracuse, effective April 30, relieving Capt. Salmon F. Dalton, C.S., chief commissary of the department, of his duties in connection therewith. (April 22, D.V.)

Second Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf., is detailed as a competitor in the Northern Rifle Competition, and will report for the duty indicated, upon completion of which he will join his regiment. (July 6, W.D.)

Upon the recommendation of the battalion commander, 2d Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., is hereby appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S. and assigned to the 1st Battalion, vice 2d Lieutenant Kelly, relieved per Par. 240, A.R. Lieutenant Hodges has served two years as a company officer since he last served as a staff officer. (G.O. No. 31, Hdqrs. 4th Inf., May 15, 1908.)

First Sergt. Thomas Cullinan, Co. D, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., is further extended one month. (July 8, W.D.)

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf., to take effect upon arrival in the United States of the transport to sail from Havana, July 7, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News, to Havana Sept. 1, 1908. (June 22, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf., Caibarien, will stand relieved from further duty with this Army on July 7, 1908, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana on that date and comply with the provisions of Par. 1, S.O. 105, W.D., May 4, 1908. (June 24, A.C.P.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. John R. McGinness, 6th Inf., recently promoted and assigned to Co. H, same regiment, is relieved from further duty at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., and will proceed to Fort Lincoln, for duty with his company. (June 27, D.D.)

Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf. (July 7, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, 8th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Aug. 24, 1908, Vice Capt. Arthur Cranston, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department and is assigned to the 8th Infantry, to take effect that date. (July 7, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 9th Inf., having reported from recruiting duty and leave, will proceed to camp on Leon Springs Reservation, Texas, for temporary duty with Co. A, 9th Inf. (June 18, D.T.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sturtevant, 9th Inf. (June 29, D.T.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, 10th Inf., now on sick leave at Lesters, Va., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sheridan, and report not later than July 20, 1908, for duty in connection with the rifle and pistol competitions to be held there. After the completion of this duty Lieutenant Wells will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report not later than Aug. 12, 1908, for duty as range officer during the match. (July 1, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Capt. James B. Kemper, 11th Inf., Holguin, will stand relieved from duty with this Army on July 7, 1908, and proceed on transport from Havana on that date and comply with Par. 4, S.O. 105, W.D., May 4, 1908. (June 20, A.C.P.)

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Irr. A. Smith, 11th Inf., to take effect upon the date of the arrival in the U.S. of the transport to sail from Havana July 7, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of departure from the U.S. of the transport to sail from Newport News to Havana on Sept. 1, 1908. (June 29, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the Army Staff College, is granted Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf. (July 8, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Walter B. McCaskey, 12th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, is detailed as a competitor in the Atlantic Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report not later than July 18, 1908. (July 8, W.D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. No. 158, July 7, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Walter B. McCaskey, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Reese and Ned M. Green, 15th Inf., is revoked. (July 8, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., Warwick Barracks, Cebu, will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (May 11, D.V.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Lieuts. Charles E. Reese and Ned M. Green, 15th Inf., are detailed as competitors in the Southwestern Rifle Competition, and will proceed to the Leon Springs military reservation and report not later than July 20, 1908. (July 8, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Sergt. Major August Luer, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, W.D.)

Second Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, 16th Inf., and Contract Surg. Clement W. McMillan will report to the governor of South Dakota for duty as instructors at the regular encampment of the South Dakota National Guard to be held at Watertown, S.D., for a period of eight days, beginning July 12, 1908. (July 8, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., to take effect about Aug. 10, 1908. (June 25, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf., Camaguey, will stand relieved from duty with this Army on July 7, 1908, and will sail from Havana on that date and comply with the provisions of Par. 4, S.O. 105, W.D., May 4, 1908. (June 20, A.C.P.)

Q.M. Sergt. Paulus Ziegler, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Second Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly, 18th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, is detailed as assistant to the quartermaster of the Overton-Keithley road, sub-post of Pantar, Mindanao, for duty. (April 8, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., now at San Mateo, Rizal, is relieved from military mapping duty and will join his regiment. (May 20, Phil. D.)

Capt. Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Quinn Gray, C.A.C., will report in person on Aug. 22, 1908, to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., at West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Second Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., relieving Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., who will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., of that duty. (July 1, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf., having completed the duties for which he was ordered to Fort Sheridan, will return to his proper station upon the expiration of his present leave. (July 7, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

The leave granted Capt. George H. Estes, 20th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (June 26, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., 21st Inf., is relieved from duty with this Army and will comply with the provisions of Par. 6, S.O. 140, W.D., June 15, 1908. (June 20, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. David P. Wood, 21st Inf., will proceed at once from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Wingate, N.M., for temporary duty as quartermaster at that post during the absence of the regular post quartermaster in the field, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (June 27, D. Colo.)

The following transfer of officers was on June 30, made to take effect July 1, 1908: Second Lieut. James B. Woolnough, 21st Inf., from Co. G to Co. H, this regiment; 2d Lieut. Hugo D. Schulz, 21st Inf., from Co. H to Co. G, 21st Inf. Incident to maneuvers and preparation therefor—Co. G, 21st Inf., was on July 6, attached to the 3d Battalion. The 2d Battalion, having been temporarily dispersed, Major Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., is assigned to command of the 1st Battalion during sickness of Major Lawrence J. Hearne, 21st Inf. First Lieut. William P. Pitts, adjutant, 2d Battalion, 21st Inf., is temporarily attached to the 1st Battalion. Second Lieut. Manfred Lanza, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 2d Battalion, 21st Inf., is temporarily attached to the 3d Battalion.

Battalion Sergt. Major William G. Atkins, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., to take effect upon the completion of the maneuvers at American Lake, Wash. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., now at Post of Jolo, Jolo, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, for appointment as side-de-camp. (June 5, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 26th Inf., with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about July 4, 1908. (June 5, Phil. D.)

The following transfer and assignment in the commissioned personnel of the 23d Infantry were announced, to take effect May 24, 1908: Transfer: Capt. Sydney A. Clemon from Co. H to Co. B. Assignments: Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend assigned to Co. E; Capt. Thomas L. Brewer to Co. I; 2d Lieut. Harry Bowers Cres, assigned to Co. E; 2d Lieut. Henry John Weeks assigned to Co. K.

Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the East, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Aug. 5, 1908, to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (July 8, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, 25th Inf., is extended twenty days. (May 22, Phil. D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L

permission to visit the United States and to leave the division about June 15, 1908. (May 27, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Fred L. Gerlach, P.S., is assigned to the 16th Co., P.S., and will join his company. (June 2, Phil. D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. Robert C. Foy, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., are relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., to take effect Aug. 13, 1908. Captain Foy will proceed at the proper time to his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Tipton, 5th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 15, 1908, to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., for duty until Nov. 30, 1908, when they will return to their proper stations. (July 6, W.D.)

SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The following officers now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty in connection with the Northern and Army competitions to be held at that post: Capt. Walter B. McCaskey, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. N. M. M. Green, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. David H. Scott, 13th Inf. (July 7, W.D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following officers will proceed to the camp of instruction on the Leon Springs Reservation, Texas, on or about the dates set opposite their names and report in person to the commanding general of the camp for duty during the encampment, viz: Col. H. M. Andrews, 1st Field Art., June 29, 1908; Major Henry J. Raymond, surg., June 29, 1908; Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., June 29, 1908; Contract Dental Surg. George E. Stalman, June 29, 1908, and Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, July 5, 1908. (June 22, D.T.)

Major Daniel H. Boughton, General Staff, and Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., are detailed to attend the encampment of the 56th Regiment, Iowa National Guard, at Spirit Lake, Iowa, from July 17 to 24, 1908, and the encampment of the 55th Regiment, Iowa National Guard, at that place from Aug. 8 to 15, 1908. (July 8, W.D.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. No. 152, June 29, 1908, as directs Capt. Harry L. James, retired, to proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, for recruiting duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 2d Cav., is revoked, and Captain James is relieved from duty on recruiting service, to take effect upon the discontinuance of the Davenport, Iowa, recruiting district, and will proceed to his home. Lieutenant Coppock will comply with the order specified upon being relieved from recruiting duty at Des Moines by an officer to be detailed by the commanding general, Department of the Missouri. (July 1, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion: Capt. David J. Baker, Jr., 9th Inf.; Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf.; Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; James H. McRae, 3d Inf.; Amos B. Shattuck, Infantry (quartermaster). (July 3, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Infantry—Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 18th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank July 1, 1908, assigned to 12th Infantry.

Major Zerah W. Torrey, Infantry (Det. I.G.), promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank July 1, 1908, assigned to 18th Infantry.

Field Artillery—Second Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, 3d Field Art., promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 1, 1908, assigned to 1st Field Artillery.

Colonel Bowden will join regiment to which he is assigned. Lieutenant Cruse will report by telegraph for assignment to a battery and station and will join the station. (July 6, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Major Alexia R. Paxton, 13th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank June 25, 1908, assigned to 24th Infantry.

Captain Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., promoted to major, rank June 25, 1908, assigned to 13th Infantry. (June 2, W.D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Col. John Tweedale, retired, is assigned to active duty with his consent. He is designated as a member and will act as secretary of the commission instituted by W.D. orders of Sept. 9, 1890, to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga, to take effect July 31, 1908, vice Brig. Gen. Frank G. Smith, retired, relieved at his own request. (July 7, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M.; Major Hiriam M. Chittenden, O.E.; Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Casey, Wash., to investigate and report upon the question of water supply at that post. (July 6, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of officers of infantry for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf.; Major Hunter Liggett, 13th Inf.; Capt. Arthur W. Morse, M.C.; Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf.; Capt. James Bourke, M.C. During the examinations of captains only Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board, vice Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf. (July 3, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed as competitors in the Northern Pistol Competition, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, not later than July 29, 1908, for the duty indicated: First Lieut. Archibald F. Commissary, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph D. Park, 4th Cav. (July 3, W.D.)

A board of officers consisting of Col. Stephen C. Mills, General Staff; Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, deputy Q.M.G., and Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A., is appointed to meet for the purpose of making recommendations as to selection of a site for a post at or near Cebu, Cebu. (May 11, Phil. D.)

A board of officers consisting of Col. Stephen C. Mills, General Staff; Col. Edward E. Dravo, A.C.G.; Col. Louis M. Mau, M.C.; deputy Q.M.G., and Capt. George P. Howell, C.E., is appointed to meet at these headquarters for the purpose of making plans for the allotment of space on the Manila flats reservation for storehouses, etc. (May 11, Phil. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. George H. Torney, M.C.; Major James M. Kennedy, M.C.; Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, M.C., is appointed to meet at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion. (July 8, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of the Medical Corps to consist of Major Charles Lynch, Capt. Walter D. Webb, Capt. John B. Higgins, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Wash., for the purpose of examining applicants for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. (July 7, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Manila July 7.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

CROOK—Left Valdez July 1.

DIX—Arrived at Manila June 24 and went to Southern Islands.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Left Havana July 7.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu July 5 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 25.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco for Manila July 6.

WARREN—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick, at Seattle, Wash.

LISCOMB—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Portland, Me. Address Army building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse, Bremerton, Washington.

The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The following schedule of the sailing of transports between Newport News, Va., and Havana, Cuba, to Dec. 22, 1908, is published:

Leave Newport News—July 1, July 15, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Sept. 1, Sept. 15, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 31, Nov. 15, Dec. 1, Dec. 15.

Leave Havana—July 7, July 22, Aug. 7, Aug. 22, Sept. 7, Sept. 22, Oct. 7, Oct. 22, Nov. 7, Nov. 28, Dec. 7, Dec. 22.

PINE CAMP.

Pine Camp, N.Y., July 5, 1908.

The second period of the ten days, June 25th to July 5th, ended to-day, with the departure of the 1st regiments Vermont and New Jersey, 1st Troop (Essex Troop), of New Jersey and the 2nd New Hampshire regiments left for their home stations. The 1st Vermont was commanded by Col. J. Gray Estey, the 1st New Jersey by Col. H. W. Freeman, the 1st Troop by Capt. Bryant, and the 2nd New Hampshire commanded by Col. Edmund Tetley, the latter being the senior colonel, was in command of the 1st (Provisional) Infantry Brigade, which, under the scheme of the instructions, consists of the national guard troops. Though a little slow in getting settled into camp, the visitors were kept on the jump with drills and war problems, lasting up to the moment that the 4th of July holiday put a stop to drills and war problems. Both on Wednesday and Thursday and on Friday and Saturday the troops bivouaced and fought at early dawn on problems prepared by the chief umpire, and the experience gained by the latter and his assistants in the first day period of work resulted in much smoother and better work during the past few days. The feature of the problem of Thursday and Friday was the blowing up of an engineer bridge crossing a ravine, which was destroyed by the Brown army to prevent the following of its Blue enemy.

The camp routine includes muster and inspection (personal connection with their bridge building work which represented a ravine during the exercises of the night). After the Blue had safely crossed the bridge, and had determined to check the further pursuit of the Brown army by blowing it up, it was naturally up to the engineers to destroy the work they had so laboriously built in the course of drill and instruction.

That they built well is demonstrated by the fact that their first charge of black powder made the bridge impracticable for the passage of the army following, only the uprights, stanchions and diagonal supports still holding their own. The second charge wrecked a few stringers and broke a few diagonals, and the third charge created other havoc, but left the bridge still standing as far as the main supports were concerned.

General Grant and his entire staff are loud in the praises of this organization. The map work of Major J. P. Jersey and the work of his subordinate officers in the preparation of the grounds in the short time in which they had to prepare this barren spot for the reception of troops has been nothing short of marvelous. As one staff officer expressed it, "everything the engineers do, is done well. Now look at that mail box; I asked to have it made, when the over-worked battalion had time to get at it. It was finished in an hour, and is made well, looks well, and would be a credit to a lamp-post on Fifth avenue. That's the kind of material the engineers are made of, and they deserve more credit than they will ever get."

The program of lectures in the lecture tent has won much praise from all the officers attending, and that of Major Charles E. Woodruff, Medical Corps on Senility, has caused considerable comment. His lecture showed deep study and his forceful delivery was most impressive. From both a medical and oratorical standpoint it was more than good.

On Sunday evening, June 28, Major Carl Reichmann, 24th Infantry, one of the military observers in Manchuria, with the Russian forces, delivered a most interesting talk on the Boer War and Russo-Japanese conflict. The latter was illustrated with moving pictures taken by Major Reichmann himself in Manchuria and he held his audience of regular and militia officers to close attention while delivering his more than instructive and interesting lecture.

A close observance of the last militia troops still shows lack of field drill. This undoubtedly will be the drawback to all visiting militia, owing to its being utterly impractical for them to receive the proper instruction in small armories and with such little time at their disposal, at their home stations. The troops of the last ten days have been most enthusiastic; they have worked hard day and night, have been quick to learn, and seem anxious to overcome their shortcomings. With more of outdoor work under conditions that prevail in camp they will undoubtedly prove valuable adjuncts to the Regular Army in time of need, but they must have more of this kind of work and more time each year, if it can only be obtained yearly, to devote to this kind of training.

In the preparation of problems the Chief Umpire has been careful to simulate war conditions in every respect. The initial orders covering the movements of commands must be submitted and every message sent or received is passed upon and criticized if not right up to the Field Service regulations. As a consequence some of the commanding officers of the opposing forces, especially in the case of the militia, where colonels and majors have commanded Blue and Brown armies, there has been much book hunting and a great deal of memory refreshing made necessary by reason of a lack of study or preparedness for a thorough test in field exercises.

If, under the passage of the new militia bill, more time can be given the organized militia reserves for outdoor work, the experience gained in these camps of instruction will be invaluable. Ten days is too short a time for such work. In the first place, three or four days of preparatory work in advance and read guard work, regimental drills, and minor tactics must be given the militia organization before they are any way fitted to participate in a battle problem. With regular officers attached to and acting as coaches and instructors to the militia, the time available is far too short to expect anything but a half-satisfactory result.

The question of the establishment of a permanent camp here is still being agitated, and most of the officers are of the opinion—that the prevailing spell of pleasant weather—that the location meets all requirements. The absence of mud is certainly a factor to be taken into consideration. With the absence of clay and the heavy sand it has not been necessary to move a single picket line, which is in itself one great factor in selecting a campground for any number of cavalry troops.

A board, consisting of Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. C. Langford, Corps of Engineers; Major C. E. Woodruff, Medical Corps; Major J. T. Dickman, 13th Cav., and Major Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., has been convened under camp Special Orders No. 10, to report upon the availability of Pine Camp as a permanent camp of instruction and concentration. Capt. Wm. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., A.D.C., is recorder of the board.

Interesting field day sports were held July 4th. Most of the militia troops left camp for their home station on this date, so the event was one that became wholly a Regular Army affair. All the events were hotly contested. The points and prizes won by each organization were as follows:

Organization.	Points	1st	2d	3d	prize
24th Infantry	32	4	2	\$88.00	
12th Infantry	19	4	1	41.00	
Prov. Regt. of Cavalry	10	1	2	13.00	
Pvt. Regt. Art. Engrs. & 5th Inf.	3	3	1	24.00	

Among the new arrivals are Major Robert H. Noble, 1st U.S. Inf., Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Chapin, N.G.N.Y., and Major F. A. Wells, 23d Inf., N.G.N.Y., who have been designated as additional umpires.

The 1st Massachusetts Corps of Cadets arrived in camp on the 5th for a week's stay.

In compliance with General Orders 79, War Department, the field officers present in camp will be required to take the

test rides prescribed in the order quoted. The rides will take place on July 5th, 6th and 7th and will be governed by the order prescribing same. General Grant will personally conduct the ride called for, and the officers participating therein will take the prescribed medical examination before and after the test, as required.

Undoubtedly the week just closed has been the busiest of the camp. On Wednesday and Thursday a problem covering the essentials of a reconnoitring was given the Brown and Blue forces, the former commanded by Major Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., with the 12th, and 24th U.S. Inf., 1st New Jersey, 1st Troop of New Jersey, Battery E, 3d Field Art., and the 7th Field Hospital and the Blue army commanded by Col. Edmund Tetley, New Hampshire, National Guard, with Major C. H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf., as Chief of Staff and the following force: 1st Battalion 5th Infantry, 2nd Infantry, New Hampshire National Guard, 1st Infantry, Vermont National Guard, 1st Troop, 11th Cavalry, Battery D, 3d Field Artillery, and 6th Field Hospital. The general situation represented a Brown army besieging Watertown. The Brown commander, hearing that a Blue detachment of all arms was marching southwest from Plattsburg Barracks to the relief of the besieged town, detached a force of all arms to meet and defeat the advancing Blue detachment. On the night of July 1st-2nd the Brown and Blue detachments are bivouaced in the vicinity of Black River and Hubbard's respectively. In working out the problem the Brown forces left camp at 3 p.m. on July 1st and proceeded to its bivouac near Black river, while the Blue forces left at 4 p.m. and proceeded to bivouac in the vicinity of Hubbard's.

Unknown to either army, the Cavalry followed the marching columns a little later and made an unexpected attack on the Blue and Brown forces, both commanders had taken the necessary precautions to safeguard their moving columns, and as their fire on the harassing cavalry was prompt and vigorous, the umpires decided that the cavalry attack was unsuccessful, and the mounted troops later in the night joined their respective commands as part of the Blue and Brown parties for the early morning battle. The two forces met in the early morning of the 2nd of July in the vicinity of Black River and an engagement lasting nearly three hours followed, in which victory wavered from side to side, with the decision still in the hands of the umpires.

Without slacking up for the strenuous night and early morning work, the tired troops were again ordered into bivouac on the evening of the same day (July 2) for a war game involving the principles of attack and defense. This exercise was the most spectacular of the series of warlike movements in the great game of tactics now being played on this sandy waste. The general situation for the working out of this problem was based on the fact that a Blue force retreating south from Ogdensburg toward Carthage had halted north of No. 1. It must pass a defile (represented by an engineer bridge built across a ravine) in its rear. The advance guard of a Brown army in pursuit arrived at Sterlingville on July 2 late in the evening. The Blue army, commanded by Col. H. W. Freeman, 1st N.J. National Guard, with Major J. P. Jersey, Corps of Engineers, as Chief of Staff, included the 2nd Regiment Infantry, N.G.N.Y., 1st Regiment Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Battery D, 3d Field Artillery, Platoon Battery D, 3d Field Artillery, and 7th Field Hospital.

The opposing army was commanded by Col. J. Gray Estey, 1st Vermont, N.G., with Major S. L. Faison, 24th U.S. Inf., as Chief of Staff, and was composed of the 12th U.S. Infantry, 1st Battalion, 5th U.S. Infantry, 1st Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Vermont, 24th Infantry, 2d Squadron 13th Cavalry, 1st squadron 15th Cavalry, 1st Troop, National Guard, N.J., Battery E, 3d Field Artillery, Platoon Battery D, 3d Field Artillery, and 7th Field Hospital.

Pursuant to instructions, both armies left the camp in the early afternoon of July 2 and proceeded to their respective places for bivouac. The Brown forces toward Sterlingville and the Blue going into bivouac and entrenching themselves near the defile over which they were compelled to retreat. The Brown forces sent out patrols at night and after working until 11:30 p.m., finally located the Blue army entrenched at the bridge. The Brown forces then commenced their march and came up to the Blue forces entrenched and in reboots who, by their patrols, had watched the movements of the enemy and were ready to give battle and hold their position long enough to allow their army to retreat through the defile (bridge). The engagement began at 3 o'clock in the morning. The Blues, after a vigorous fight, were allowed time in which to frame orders for a retreat, and they made an orderly one across the bridge, blowing the latter up after them and thus prevented for the time being the pursuit of the Brown army. The work of everyone concerned in this night battle was excellent.

The men, though tired and weary after the night hiking and battles of the evening before, were still imbued with fire and energy, and the work of the Blue forces was most favorably commented upon. With the two companies of engineers with them, they threw up trenches and built redoubts in remarkably quick time, and protected themselves in the most approved manner. The work of the 1st New Jersey regiment was particularly noted. The men were quick to grasp ideas and worked like beavers with intrenching tools, and with a few instructions and words of encouragement from the engineers succeeded in covering themselves with dirt and a host of glory and well-earned praise besides.

In this engagement Congressman Parker, of New Jersey, distinguished himself. He reported at the camp to pay his respects to General Grant, and soon equipped himself with a semi-cowboy frontier uniform that would have made our strenuous President jealous. With flaring sombrero, blue shirt rolled to the sleeves, khaki trousers and leggings, he looked the picture of a soldier, and mounted on a horse he had presented to his father some years ago, and which the whole family regarded with pride, he formed a picture worthy of the brush of Frederick Remington as he gallantly marched to the front with that veteran soldier, Colonel Freeman, of the 1st New Jersey National Guard. Congressman Parker was everywhere. In and out of the redoubts, encouraging the men from his state to remember Jersey and to die with the name of the beloved state upon their lips, he was so thoroughly occupied and imbued with military strenuousness that when he found he had no regular assignment in the work going on, he pleaded with Colonel Freeman to accept him as an orderly. Colonel Freeman, with a polite thanks, stated he preferred a big buck private of the 15th Cavalry to a Congressman for an orderly, and the Congressman was definitely forced to continue in the capacity of cheering the men of his state on to victory.

Another incident worthy of historical record is that of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, the principal umpire of the Brown forces. Colonel Hatfield, accompanied a patrol out from Sterlingville to instruct them in the proper patrol duty and in the darkness got separated from his own forces and unexpectedly bumped into a Blue patrol, who was on the lookout for the enemy. Before the Colonel could say Jack or John Robinson he was surrounded by about eight troopers of his own gallant 13th Cavalry, who mildly prodded their colonel in the ribs and flatly refused to be convinced that he was other than some dangerous spy nosing around for information. He at last succeeded in escaping; how, the Colonel does not say, but his adventures for the night had only commenced. No sooner had he gotten away from the enemy than he was pinched by his own Brown patrol, who refused to recognize him and some of the militia were for hanging him right then and there as a dangerous character. As Colonel Hatfield remarked, hereafter he will be afraid to go home in the dark under any circumstances, but enjoys the joke on himself as much as the staff officers to whom he recounted his experiences of the night.

Adj't. Gen. Harry B. Gilley, of the State of New Hampshire, was also a visitor at the camp during the last battle and took an observer's place in the campaign.

Captain Dwyer, paymaster, also reported on the 1st instant and is paying off the regular troops.

The 2d Connecticut, 3d Pennsylvania and 4th Maryland regiments, 1st Separate Company Connecticut (colored) and 1st Corps of Cadets of Massachusetts arrived on the 4th and 5th and will comprise the 1st Infantry Brigade for the final ten-day period of instruction,

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General Weyler, who is now completing his memoirs, undertakes to show that if he had been left alone to

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deal with Cuba, his policies would have succeeded, as Spain did command sufficient resources, military, naval and financial, to pacify Cuba once more. His memoirs criticize bitterly the conduct of the American government during the Presidency of Cleveland, even more than afterward.

The Independent, in reviewing recent militia legislation, says that New York State has declined to accept the Federal grant of money. On the contrary, the Empire State has been among the first to accept the terms prescribed by the new militia law, and her citizen soldiery is now organized in accordance with the provisions of the militia bill. It is not strange that the Independent should make such blunder when, in an order issued from the A.G.O., Albany, N.Y., announcing the appointments to the new military council to advise the Governor, the law on the composition of this council is given, and on the back of the sheet is included in the list of appointments the name of an officer ineligible under the very law quoted.

As the result of the Grafton decision it becomes important that, in the case of soldiers threatened with civil proceedings, the military authorities should take prompt action to secure jurisdiction first, not waiting for the arrest of the soldier by the civil authorities. Instructions to this effect have been given by the War Department.

It appears that the title of General accorded to our new Minister of War has its origin in the fact that in 1870 Mr. Wright was elected attorney-general for the criminal court of Shelby county, Miss. (Memphis). "Since that time he has been called general, as is the custom in Tennessee."

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MR. HOBSON'S MISSIONARY WORK.

The good missionary work that Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Merrimac fame, has been doing at the Democratic national convention at Denver for the enlargement of our military strength on the Pacific coast and in the Pacific lost little by oratorical exaggerations. As a public speaker once said: "What is the use of being an orator if you can't exaggerate?" In his main propositions the young Alabama member of the House is unquestionably correct. What he reads in the future is seen by every thoughtful student of international affairs. It is idle for papers like the New York Sun to make light of urgencies—if we may coin a word—for increasing our strength in the Pacific as "war panic" talk. The excitement over the dispute with Japan regarding school exclusion in San Francisco is too recent to permit the possibility of future differences to be treated flippantly. The evaporation of American sympathy with Japan, so strongly and as we think, so mistakenly manifested during the Manchurian war, has been one of the striking changes in national sentiment in the last twelve months. While our feeling toward Japan is one of amity and friendliness, it has developed a critical tendency and a disposition to put Japan on the same plane as other nations, rather than as a country to be forgiven much and often because of its recent emergence into the light of civilization.

Whatever differences shall arise between this country and Japan will doubtless come over the question of the control of the Pacific ocean. No other nation is more vitally concerned in the control of that great highway than the United States. When we say "control," we do not mean to say, nor even to intimate, that the American people wish to control the Pacific to the exclusion of any other nation or to the interference in any way with her trade. What is intended is an assertion of the American shibboleth of equality for all. The United States must be in a position in the Pacific to insist upon fair play for all nations and to prevent any discrimination against itself.

Our columns have told of the steps now being taken to fortify Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. After making allowances for the extravagances of a speech delivered in the midst of convention enthusiasm, hardly anyone acquainted with trade routes in the Pacific will be disposed to dispute Mr. Hobson's statement that "Pearl Harbor is going to settle the destiny of the world." The Marine Journal thus refers to its geographical and strategical pre-eminence: "From the new naval base which is to be established at Pearl Harbor on Oahu Island, of the Hawaiian Islands, Pacific Ocean, steamship routes run out like the threads of a spider's web to a dozen or more points on the North and South American Pacific Coast and to near-Australia, the Philippines, Japan, China and Asiatic Russia. A more commanding position could hardly be imagined, and one which should enable the United States to wield an influence for peace such as has never before been possessed by any other world power. That this advantageous point should have come into the possession of the United States through the voluntary annexation of the Hawaiian Islands before Japan gained the importance in international affairs that she now enjoys, was but another step in the marvelous history of the acquisition of our territory and a repetition of the annexation of California one year before the great gold discovery there which would certainly have entailed a struggle before we could have rounded out our territory on the Pacific Coast by the acquisition of that state, all of which seems to justify the thought that the United States has been given a position of power in that great sea, for which it will be certainly held to accountability."

Coincidentally with the insistence by Mr. Hobson that the Democratic party take strong ground in relation to our responsibilities in the Pacific, appears an article in Le Matin of Paris, ascribing to Japan the intention of enforcing a counterpart of the Monroe doctrine on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific. Such a doctrine would, of course, interfere in nowise with the plans of the United States in the Pacific. There we have so little desire to acquire territory that we are ready to give up the Philippine Islands to the natives as soon as they show they are able to cope with the task of self-government. There is something ludicrous in the Parisian reference to a monarchy like that of Japan laying down a Monroe doctrine for Asia. The Monroe doctrine had its inception in the belief that this hemisphere is poor breeding ground for monarchies. The only way it could be applied to Asia by Japan would be to assert that Asia is poor soil for the development of republics. The only form of a self-governing republic in Asiatic waters today is in the Philippine Islands. It would indeed be an unlucky day for the peoples of the Orient if the course of schooling which the Archipelago is now going through to fit it for Republichood should find its way blocked by this Paris-bred idea of a Monroe doctrine for Asia. One does not need to share the fears of Mr. Hobson

that within nine months Japan could place a million soldiers on the Pacific coast, an impossibility even in these days of swift steamships and transports, to realize the wisdom of preparing ourselves in a rational and systematic manner for whatever eventualities the future may have in store for us in the Pacific. If there were nothing else to dignify our position in the Far Pacific, our responsibility in the Philippines and the obligations we must discharge toward the unfortunate islanders whom we released from despotic rule while still unable to take care of themselves, make it imperative that we should be in such a condition there as to Army and Navy that we could not be thwarted in our efforts to establish as soon as practicable a self-governing republic almost within sight of the mainland of Asia. Whether the establishment of such a republic, with the stimulus and aspirations it will give neighboring races, will be objectionable to contiguous monarchical governments should be none of our concern. We have set out to do something and we should not put ourselves in a position where we can be checkmated for want of timely action. There is no time like the present to assert the necessity of adequate military strength in the Pacific. The cruise of the Battleship Fleet has aroused an interest in our Navy never before displayed in days of peace, and Mr. Hobson has done well in seeking to impress upon the party of Grover Cleveland that no greater possibilities urged him to the beginning of the New Navy than to-day call for its expansion to the limits required by our duties in the Orient.

TEST OF RANGE FINDERS.

Secretary Wright has ordered a further test of range finders and the next test is to be a shop trial of the various instruments that were entered in competition at Fort Wadsworth last October under the conditions laid down by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The board, at a special meeting held May 22, gave consideration to a protest of the Warner & Swasey Company against awarding a contract for Lewis depression position finders, on the ground that certain of the specifications under which the competitive test was held at Fort Wadsworth in October last had not been fulfilled. The board recommended that the Chief of Ordnance be directed to suspend further negotiations for the procurement of a number of depression position finders until the next regular meeting of the board, but that a single instrument which has already been ordered and is now in process of manufacture be completed. Pending further action by the board, the Secretary desired another practical test and the one Lewis finder already ordered will be entered in the competition, which is to be had at Fort Monroe this month.

Some complaint has been made by competitors as to the presence of officers interested in some form of finder. This complaint is without foundation. The only officer present at the previous test who was interested as the inventor of an instrument was Lieutenant Colonel Rafferty, whose instrument was thrown out as incomplete. Major Lewis, the inventor of the successful finder, sold his invention to a New York firm, who had civilian representatives present at the test. The delay in settling the controversy is causing much serious inconvenience in the Coast Artillery work of equipment, both in the United States and in the Philippines.

The Board of Ordnance has taken the following action governing the result of the approaching test: "The United States reserves the right to decline to adopt any instrument submitted, whether it complies or does not comply in whole or in part with all or any part of the specifications herein contained. It must also be understood by those who submit instruments for competitive test under the above specifications that they shall have present during the entire time a personal representative, who shall have full authority to represent their respective firms and who will be required to make any objection which may be entertained as to conditions or methods at the time of the test and prior to the decision of the board. At the conclusion of the test, the said representatives of the firms will be required to sign an acknowledgment that the test has been satisfactory, or if not satisfactory, to state in writing exactly in what respects not satisfactory; said written acknowledgment to be final and binding upon the firm."

A test is now in progress at Fort Monroe before the Artillery Board of various self-contained horizontal base position finders. The rules laid down in regard to the selection of an instrument apply also to these instruments now under test.

IMPROVEMENT IN KHAKI CLOTHING.

It will be glad news to the officers and men of the Army who serve in Cuba and the Philippines that in the awards to be made in the next few days involving 750,000 yards of khaki cloth, lighter fabric is to be used. The weight of the khaki now used is from seven and a half to eight and a half ounces to the yard. This weight taken with the prevailing methods of dying khaki in the bolt or piece in a tank of mineral dye which closes the pores of the cloth, adds to weight, makes the fabric stiff and hot. The new khaki to be secured under the next contract, bids for which were opened July 10, will run in weight from six and a half to eight and a half ounces to the yard. It is hoped that this cloth may prove softer and that it may in use become more porous and so prove a cooler fabric for the soldier in the tropics. The American khaki is steadily improving. For years the American fabric was inferior to the English, but rapid strides are being made in weaving and dyeing this cloth in this country, and it will

not be long before we shall see a vegetable dye used on khaki instead of the mineral, and with the result that the cloth will be far cooler for the wearer. The tendency is also toward a lighter cloth and greater permanence of the color.

In view of complaints made by manufacturers in this country that the War Department was buying khaki cloth in Europe for the United States, Army Secretary Wright has decided that all contracts for khaki clothing shall at once be curtailed to a minimum and only such uniforms made up as are imperatively necessary for immediate use until arrangements can be made for the manufacture of such clothing in the United States. For a little less than a year past uniforms for the Philippine Scouts have been made in Manila by Filipino tailors from English khaki bought from the local market in the Philippines, which was more loosely woven, better suited to the tropics and cheaper. This was done because there were constant complaints from the natty men in the Scouts that their uniforms made in the United States did not fit them. That was true. The American tailor could not wrestle with the peculiar anatomy of the Filipino, who has an elongated trunk and abbreviated legs, never having dealt with such measurements as were sent over from Manila. The appeal of the little brown man was listened to and granted, and last July 19,000 uniforms in English khaki were made for him in Manila and he was satisfied at last. Following that, General Wood last March said that he believed the khaki clothing for American troops could be made up cheaper and better in Manila and that was ordered. The intent all along the line was to get the best uniform possible at the lowest price. Now all this is to be changed and the uniforms are to be made here with all the problems of fit involved in the Filipino shape.

Unique maneuvers are being developed for ultimate execution by officers of the Signal Corps. The plan is to have two corps commanders with their staffs operating over a wide terrain representing a gigantic continental campaign, similar to the operations that marked the closing periods of the war in Manchuria, and require various detachments of the Signal Corps to report the position and movements of each force and all parts of it regularly. The cost of such maneuvers would be insignificant compared with the value of the experience and as extended and varied from year to year would ultimately have a fine effect on the efficiency of the corps. For instance, in one plan there would be the Army of the Blue, moving from the Mississippi river eastward with its left on the Lakes and its right keeping in touch with the Ohio river, and the Army of the Brown would be awaiting attack in positions along the Alleghenies. The comparatively few officers in either party representing hundreds of thousands of men would tax the ingenuity and resources of the Signal Corps to the utmost to attain the results desired, and there would be brought into use practically every form of equipment in means of communication now employed in the Army. Thus far the matter is in the tentative stage, but it may be expected to be worked out to practical results in the near future.

The presence of priests as leaders of revolutionary thought in Persia gives an unusual and instructive aspect to the present clash between the Shah and his "parliament." The exact extent of the participation of these men of religion in this uprising is not known, but enough has been learned to show that the spirit of progress has penetrated the sanctuaries of the Moslem faith and made its exponents envious of the growth and advancement of the Christian nations. These clashes between the old régime and the populace may be taken as expressions of the Moslems' desire to adjust their governments to standards of enlightened nations. In these days of rapid communication between peoples, it is not too much to believe that the Mohammedans have come under the influence of aspirations for better things. If a people largely pagan like the Japanese have been able in a generation to rise almost to the heights of Occidental political wisdom, it is not unreasonable to think that a strongly religious people like the Mussulmans should desire to broaden their outlook and place themselves in touch with some of the ideals of other countries. The success of Japan in the war with Russia, and the forcing of the Douma upon the bureaucracy of Russia, have doubtless had their influence upon thought in Persia, where there has been bitter opposition to the existing government for several years. The vacillating character of the Shah has given strength to the opposition which has been so vigorous as to lead to the violent death of more than 30,000 people in the past thirty-six months.

A contributing cause to the present revolutionary spirit in Persia is ascribed by the Independent also to the fear that the agreement between Russia and England as to a division of interests in Persia means eventual absorption. The parliament granted two years ago by the Shah and known as the Mejlii promptly accused the ministers of using arbitrary power. Many changes in the ministry were made in the hope of placating the Mejlii, but finally the parliament laid a list of grievances before the Shah, enumerating breaches of the constitution. The Shah, however, charged the parliamentary leaders with conspiring against the throne. The organizing of a strong body of Cossacks by the Shah, after the Russian style, led to the charge that Russian money was being used by the Shah. Then troops were sent to the parliament house in Teheran to arrest the Mejlii

leaders, the populace fired on the soldiers from roofs and windows, and a bomb was thrown, several soldiers being killed; the Cossacks destroyed the parliament building, and there was large loss of life on both sides. Three members of a grievance committee were held by the Shah and, after a few days, were hanged. Even a mosque was destroyed by the Cossacks and a Russian general was put in control of the city. Owing to lack of ammunition and military discipline, the popular party has been comparatively quiet in Teheran since the victory of the Cossacks. The Shah has dissolved the parliament, but promises new elections in two months. Persia is in trouble also with the Turks, who have taken possession of disputed territory. It may happen that British sentiment will be a controlling feature in the situation. The English are said to fear the influence of Russia over the Shah and to favor the revolutionists, especially since soldiers were put in front of the British Embassy in Teheran. In Tabriz the conflicts have been very serious and in one fight eighty fatalities were reported. The American consul there demanded protection for the Persian personnel of his official household.

Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, successor to Gen. Alexander Mackenzie as Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., was duly induced into office by the administration of the usual oath July 7, having first reported to the Secretary of War, in company with Lieut. Col. Frederic V. Abbot, who had been Acting Chief of Engineers for the past few days preceding. General Marshall has announced that for the present he will retain charge of the work in progress in New York harbor, upon which he has for the past eight years been engaged, spending Friday and Saturday of each week in New York. It is the purpose of General Marshall to give Ambrose channel a depth of forty feet and a width of 1,000 feet before he relinquishes the work, and he expects to be able to complete that work by Jan. 1. It is understood that Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach will remain as assistant to the Chief of Engineers. Born in Kentucky sixty-two years ago, General Marshall enlisted as a private in the 10th Kentucky Volunteers in August, 1862. After serving creditably a few months he was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy and graduated at the head of his class in June, 1868. He was assigned to the Corps of Engineers and reached the grade of colonel in August, 1907. His career includes service as an instructor at West Point, important exploring expeditions in the far West, construction of levees on the Mississippi River, harbor improvements in Lake Michigan, the construction of the Hennepin canal and opening the harbor of New York to the commerce of the world. He discovered Marshall pass in the Rocky Mountains and the gold placers of Marshall basin in San Miguel county, Cal., and they are named in his honor. His most recent engineering operations have been in the harbor of New York. General Marshall as a heavyweight ranks even our late Secretary of War. He is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs about 300 pounds, and, like Judge Taft, he is as big mentally as he is physically.

It is urged by those acquainted with the furniture used by the Army in the Philippines that the Government will gain by making the experiment of manufacturing in the Philippines the furniture to be used there. The glues used in the United States do not always hold in the Philippines, and it is believed the differences in climate would make it worth while to test island-made furniture. The furniture needed in the archipelago will be slightly different in form from that in use in the States to adapt it to the tropical climate. While no suggestion is intended that such a change would be needed in the Army, one alteration in the furniture of a certain government office in Manila may be attributed to the climate. The head of the office found that owing to the climatic invitation to afternoon siestas it was necessary to have the covers of the roll-top desks removed so that he could keep a watchful eye on his somnolent assistants in the soporific hours after lunch.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is fully prepared to furnish all the equipment material provided to be distributed to the National Guard under the terms of the new militia law. There will be available for this the sum of \$2,000,000 in addition to the \$1,000,000 appropriated under the terms of Section 1861, Revised Statutes for joint Army and militia maneuvers. It is likely that a large quantity of ammunition will be required by the National Guard and there will be a call for machine guns. The effort to increase the Field Artillery in several states will make a demand for battery equipment for which the Ordnance is well prepared, having full equipment for probably as many as twenty new batteries at this time. The department has, the past week, been sending out orders for material for the manufacture at Rock Island Arsenal of siege guns. Contracts are also under consideration for gun forgings and gun carriages.

Speculation as to what will be done with the Atlantic Fleet upon its return from Pacific waters would seem to be somewhat premature inasmuch as its appearance in its old stamping ground is five months off and many things can happen meanwhile, including a Presidential election. The long voyage will no doubt compel a complete overhauling of the vessels at the navy yards, which seems to be their certain destination for next summer, though it is expected that before this there will be an opportunity for target practice.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Fifteen vessels of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, all spic and span and with hulls all cleaned and painted, sailed from San Francisco at two p.m., July 7, on the first leg of their homeward cruise. This first leg is a run of 2,100 knots to Honolulu, where, after nine days at sea, the fleet is due on July 16, to remain in port seven days. The fleet passed out through the Golden Gate at a speed of ten knots. When outside the heads a thick fog shut it in. The vessels were stopped off the lightship by wireless telegrams and gun signals in order to discharge pilots. On the second gun signal the fleet proceeded on its course for Honolulu. The fog lifted about six o'clock p.m., July 7. At nine the fleet, in perfect order, changed its formation to squadron line.

The list of vessels sailing is as follows: Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky. The Nebraska did not sail with the fleet, being held in quarantine at Angel Island. She will join the fleet, it is expected, before it reaches Honolulu, and left San Francisco July 9 at a 16-knot rate to catch her consorts. There have been ten cases of scarlet fever on the Nebraska. Seven of the patients are at the Mare Island Hospital and there are three in the hospital at Angel Island. The officers and crew of the Nebraska, 732 men altogether, were landed, with their effects, at the quarantine station, July 7, to have clothing, etc., sterilized and be given medical baths. The auxiliaries Glacier, Culgoa, Ajax, Relief, Arethusa and Panther and the tender Yankton had gone on before the battleships.

The complete organization of the fleet, with the names of the commanding officers of vessels, etc., will be found in our Navy table elsewhere in this issue.

President Roosevelt sent the following telegram from Oyster Bay to Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry just before he sailed:

"I send to you and the officers and enlisted men under you my heartiest good wishes on the eve of your departure. That the American people can trust the skilled efficiency and devotion to duty of its representatives on the fleet has been abundantly shown by the trip around South America and I know will be made equally manifest on the return trip across the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans. You have in a peculiar sense the honor of the United States in your keeping, and therefore no body of men in the world enjoy at this moment a greater privilege or carry a heavier responsibility."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

In response Rear Admiral Sperry sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"San Francisco, July 8, 1908.

"The President, Oyster Bay, N.Y.

"The Commander-in-Chief and officers and men highly appreciate the President's good wishes, and all fully recognize the honor, privilege and responsibility of their charge.

"SPERRY."

Rear Admiral Sperry also gave out a statement before he sailed thanking the people of San Francisco and the west coast for the kindness and courtesies shown officers and men during their stay.

A wireless message from the Connecticut at sea to Mare Island Navy Yard, July 9, said: "At eight o'clock a.m., July 9, the Atlantic Fleet is 408 miles out from San Francisco. The weather is pleasant and the fleet is steaming in squadron formation at ten knots.

Since the fleet sailed from Hampton Roads a number of changes have been made in commanders of ships. The new captains in the fleet are Captain Qualtrough, of the Georgia, who relieved Capt. Henry McCrea; Capt. Kosuth Niles, of the Louisiana, who relieved Captain Wainwright; Captain Sharp, of the Virginia, who relieved Captain Schroeder; Captain Doyle, of the Missouri, who relieved Captain Merriam; Captain Howard, of the Ohio, who relieved Captain Bartlett; Captain Beatty, of the Wisconsin, who relieved Captain Morrell, retired. The Connecticut is commanded by Captain Osterhaus, the Rhode Island by Captain Murdock, the New Jersey by Captain Southerland, the Illinois by Captain Bowyer, the Kearsarge by Captain Hutchins, and the Kentucky by Captain Cowles, all of whom brought these same ships around South America. The Nebraska is under command of Captain Nicholson.

Rear Admiral Emory will haul down his flag at Manila in November next, as he will retire for age Dec. 17.

Roy Bateman, fireman, second class, on the Virginia, who was thought to resemble Guy E. Prescott, wanted for the murder of Josie Gray, at Evansville, Ind., in 1907, has been released from confinement and is receiving the sympathy of his shipmates because of the trouble.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry Phelps, executive officer of the Wisconsin, was on July 6 ordered to the Mare Island Hospital, and Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson, of the St. Louis, was ordered to relieve him. Lieutenant Commander Hutchinson arrived on the St. Louis from Honolulu July 6, and, having received his orders by wireless, went to the Wisconsin to make the cruise around the world.

"One sad feature of the last day in port," says a Herald correspondent, "was the arrival at San Francisco from Del Monte of the body of Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, former commander-in-chief of the fleet. Rear Admirals Sperry, Schroeder and Wainwright, with their aides, and Captains Osterhaus, Vreeland, Hubbard, Potter, Qualtrough, Murdock, Southerland, Sharp, Niles, Doyle, Howard, Bowyer, Nicholson, Hutchins and Cowles and several others met the train which brought the body here. Mrs. Thomas came on the same train, with her daughters, Mrs. Yarnell and Miss Ruth Thomas. Lieut. H. E. Yarnell and her son, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. The officers, in uniform, stood in line in the order of rank as she alighted, and the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Mrs. Sperry, escorted her to a carriage, in which she drove to the St. Francis Hotel to await the departure of an evening train for Washington, where there will be a military funeral. Until its departure the body was guarded by a detail of bluejacket body bearers and a marine guard."

CAVALRY REORGANIZATION.

In concluding an essay on "Cavalry Reorganization" in the July Journal of the United States Cavalry Association, Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, suggests that "the best interests of the Cavalry at this time would be subserved if an actual experiment should be made at the cavalry school at Fort Riley to test the utility and determine the advantages of the three-troop squadron over the four-troop squadron, applying the principles of regimental drill to the three-unit squadron. For instance, in col-

umn the rear troops may be thrown forward to both flanks, materially increasing the rapidity with which the line may be formed. This is one of the many marked advantages of the proposed organization, and if the cavalry board at Fort Riley should see fit to make such an experiment under the observation of the commandant, a favorable report should have marked weight in determining the future of cavalry organization in this country." General Carter says that twenty years ago he was impressed with the tactical value of a three-troop organization and experimented with a squadron of the 6th Cavalry. No amount of practice, he found, was able to eliminate the retardation of formations by the fourth trooper.

General Carter urges work for reorganization on higher grounds than that of promotion, insisting that "the problem of cavalry reorganization is a practical business proposition. If cavalry officers work together with the usual harmony that has characterized the conduct of that branch of the Service, and if actual experiment with the three-troop squadrons prove their value, that will justify reorganization of the arm on business principles and will thereby secure the attention of Congress, before which a mere change for promotion's sake will not and should not obtain a hearing."

SECOND LIEUTENANTS APPOINTED.

The entire class of candidates for the competitive examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army has reported at Fort Leavenworth and entered the competition. This is the largest class that has ever gathered there and numbers fourteen enlisted men from the Army and one hundred and fifty civilians. The examining board consists of Major Hunter Liggett, 13th Inf.; Major C. E. Dentler, 23d Inf.; Capt. James Romayne, 28th Inf.; Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, 5th F.A.; Capt. Horace D. Bloomberg, Med. Dept.; 2d Lt. Raymond S. Bamberger, 7th Cav., and Capt. George E. Mitchell, 13th Inf., recorder. The class entered first on the physical examination and then on the subject of mathematics, for which five days are allowed, one each for arithmetic, algebra, logarithms, geometry, trigonometry and surveying. Following is a list of the candidates:

Sergt. Edmund K. Andrews, 110th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. Harold H. Bateman, Troop D, 5th Cav.

Squad. Sergt. Major Henry J. Damm, 3d Cav.

Sergt. James Frink, Troop H, 3d Cav.

Sergt. Charles T. Griffith, Troop H, 13th Cav.

Sergt. John B. Johnson, Co. B, Hosp. Corps.

Sergt. Frederick C. Phelps, 6th Co., Coast Art. Corps.

Corpl. Joseph T. Rogers, Co. G, 9th Inf.

Sergt. Emmett W. Smith, Co. I, 28th Inf.

Sergt. Spencer M. Smith, 40th Co., Coast Art. Corps.

Sergt. Walter R. Taliaferro, 110th Co., Coast Art. Corps.

Master Gun. Max Robert Wainer, Coast Art. Corps.

Batt. Sergt. Major Blair Wilson, 5th Field Art.

Cpl. Roy W. Winton, Co. M, 26th Inf.

CIVILIAN CANDIDATES.

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Adams, Thomas A.
Austin, Jason M.
Baird, Ray C.
Beard, Thomas W.
Bell, Warren R.
Bille, Waldean H.
Boatwright, W. P.
Boddie, W. W.
Brabson, Joe H.
Brady, Robert C.
Brady, Roy E.
Brown, Stuart Ellett
Burdett, Allen M.
Campbell, Arthur G.
Carr, Harrison F.
Carter, M. H.
Chambers, Lincoln B.
Chapman, Henry H.
Clark, Oral E.
Cleary, Alexander W.
Clement, Joseph T.
Coker, Robert
Cook, Thomas G.
Crane, John Alden
Cullison, James B.
Danielson, W. A.
Diehl, Leonard G.
Dockery, Donald M.
Dodd, Charles G.
Dougherty, Louis K.
Dunbar, Richard B.
Elliott, Charles W.
Ellis, John R.
Emery, J. Register, Jr.
Erskine, Fred S. N.
Eversole, James G.
Fassett, Charles A.
Fegan, J. C.
Foeks, Herbert C.
Frank, Jacob
French, Marion Ogilvie
Gardner, Herbert A.
Garrison, Robert C.
Garven, Dean
Goodwin, Lewis E., Jr.
Goodrich, Robert E. M.
Gray, Harry
Hannay, John Edward
Harris, John Thomas
Hathaway, Paul
Hoyle, William F., Jr.
Holt, William I.
Hopkins, Samuel R.
Humphrey, Marion Bell
Hunt, Claude DeB.
Johnson, Frank Mackie
Keene, Marcel Selby
Kennedy, Frank M.
Kimball, William Nathan
King, Ed. P.
Kinnard, Harry W.
Kirkwood, Robert G.
Knight, Willis C.
Kobbe, Herman
Koehler, George R.
Krause, Ernest Walter
Langwill, William G.
Landen, Lafayette
Lathrop, Eliza A.
Lockwood, Paul L.
Longino, O. H.
Loughborough, William B.
McBride, Allen C.
McCleave, William
McClellan, Frederick W.

McCune, H. A.
McLeary, Samuel H.
McNeill, Chauncey St. C.
Maddux, Rufus F.
Magruder, Marshall
Marr, Harold E.
Martin, F. L.
Martin, Truby C.
Marsh, Clarence T.
Marston, Arthur B.
Mather, John

Maynard, John Blackwell
Merritt, James Alfred

Morgan, Neuel R.
Morison, William George

Norton, George Roswell

O'Connor, John F.
Ottoson, P. H.
Palmer, Mathews A.
Palmer, Albert K. C.
Payne, Abney

Perkins, Kenneth S.
Peters, Evelyn W.
Peyton, James W.
Phillips, Fletcher

Pirie, John H.
Pitz, Hugo E.
Prince, Frederick A.
Pullman, John

Reynold, Eugene

Reynolds, John N.
Rivet, J. Douglas

Rogers, Clinton D.
Rogers, Frederick C.

Rogers, Wilbur

Ross, F. K.

Rouse, John T.

Rudolph, Jacob Herman

Rumbough, Joseph Wright

Sadler, Kendall, Clark, Jr.

Sarrant, James A.

Savage, Emmett W.

Schucker, George H.

Scott, Lewis Merrill

Shallenberger, Martin C.

Shewey, Charles

Shorb, Norbert Newlands

Silcox, James Albert

Simpson, George R.

Smith, Edwin Kennedy

Smith, John P.

Snow, Chester Raymond

Sparks, Leonard C.

Stewart, Frederick W.

Statesman, John Hale

Sullivan, J. Emmett

Sullivan, William H.

Taylor, John

Taylor, Julian W.

Thompson, Edgar Hall

Titus, Isaac E.

Tucker, Albert S. J.

Vaughan, Harry Read

Waggoner, J. E.

Walker, John H.

Ward, John Mott

Warden, John A.

White, Herbert H.

Whiting, G. W. Carlyle

Whitmarsh, Raymond Dean

Whitseite, Victor M.

Williams, Losay J.

Wood, Oliver S.

Woodson, Henry N.

Wrightson, William D.

ried in the service of the state the question is one to be determined by state laws.

Inquiry having been made as to the manner of loading pieces during time skirmish run in small-arms firing practice, it was held that during the skirmish run pieces should not be loaded until empty, and then by using full clips only, and that it is not permissible to have one cartridge in the chamber and five in the magazine.

An officer states that he qualified in 1906 as an expert rifleman, that in 1907 he had no opportunity to fire, and that in 1908 he qualified successively as marksman, sharpshooter and expert rifleman, and requests decision as to whether he pursued the proper course. It was held that, following the analogy of the enlisted man, he might have fired with the assumed classification of a sharpshooter.

It is held that militia officers below the grade of major who provide themselves with mounts by so doing become entitled to the additional pay provided in the statute for officers of their rank and grade.

An interesting decision has been made by the War Department in the question arising in regard to the command of the Department of California with the transfer of General Funston to command of the Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. The senior officer left in the Department would be Col. Joseph W. Duncan, Chief of Staff, and the claim has been made that he would succeed temporarily to command of the Department. But on request the Judge Advocate General has rendered an opinion which prevails in orders to the effect that a staff officer cannot at one and the same time act as a line officer and exercise command of the Department, and thus the command devolves on the senior line officer in the Department, which is Col. Marion P. Maus, of the 20th Infantry. The point involved is a peculiar one, and it seems singular that it should have been left to this late day for adjudication.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller has replied to a series of questions by Col. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., arising under the Act of May 11, 1908, as follows: March 3, 1899, it was decided that pay of gunnery sergeants should be that of a first sergeant of Infantry, and by the Act of May 11, 1908, this is fixed at \$45 a month. March 3, 1899, it was held that gunnery sergeants were entitled to the increase of pay provided by Sections 1281 and 1282, Rev. Stat. The Comptroller now says: "Changing the initial pay of first sergeants from \$25 to \$45 per month, as is done by the Act of May 11, 1908, does not, in my opinion, have the effect of changing the initial pay of gunnery sergeants as fixed by the Navy Personnel Act. I am of opinion that the initial pay of gunnery sergeants remains at \$35 per month, as fixed in the Navy Personnel Act, and that they are entitled to increased pay for length of service as provided for first sergeants in the Act of May 11, 1908, page 5."

The Comptroller decides that the leader of the band of the U.S. Marine Corps is now entitled to \$2,000 a year, the same pay as that of a first lieutenant, with longevity increase. The second leader is to have the increased pay of a regimental sergeant major, with longevity increase. The Comptroller finds nothing in the Act of May 11, 1908, which affects the additional compensation hitherto paid gun-pointers, signal-men, mess-men, cooks and holders of good conduct medals, pins and bars. It is held that the three months' pay allowed for re-enlistment within three months includes whatever additional compensation is properly designated as pay as distinguished from allowances. Enlisted men of the Marine Corps, the Comptroller decides, are entitled, when regularly detailed as mess sergeants, to the same additional compensation that enlisted men of the Army would receive while regularly detailed to such duty. In reply to other questions, the Comptroller says: "In my decision of the 8th instant addressed to the Secretary of War, construing this provision of said Act of May 11, 1908, it was held: 'Under said provision I am of opinion that any enlisted man of the Army in active service on May 11, 1908, who had a prior service entitling him to re-enlisted pay is entitled to credit for one enlistment period on account of such service regardless of whether on May 11, 1908, he was on a status of 'entitled to re-enlisted pay' or on a status of a certain year of continuous service. To illustrate—two soldiers have service from 1890 to 1900, entitling them to re-enlisted pay whenever they re-enlist more than three months from the date of their last discharge. One of them again enters the Service Jan. 1, 1903, and serves continuously until the present time. He is entitled, under the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1908, to count the time served from 1890 to 1900 as one enlistment period, and hence on May 11, 1908, he was serving in his third enlistment period; the other soldier again enters the Service Jan. 1, 1908, and serves to the present time. He is likewise entitled to count time served from 1890 to 1900 as one enlistment period, and on May 11, 1908, he was serving in his second enlistment period within the meaning of said Act of May 11, 1908.'

In reply to another question by Colonel Goodloe, the Comptroller calls attention to his decision we published July 4, page 1214, that "the term of service of an enlisted man on the active list prior to his retirement should be counted in the same manner as is provided in the Act of May 11, 1908, for counting the past service of men on the active list at the time of the passage of said act."

In the case of Major J. F. R. Landis, 6th U.S. Cav., military attaché at Rome, the Comptroller decides that prior to May 11, 1908, he was entitled to \$3,500, the maximum for a major of more than twenty years' service, and that by the Act of May 11, 1908, his pay was specifically fixed at \$4,000. Major Landis claimed \$4,650 a year, arguing that the Act of June 15, 1870, which limited the pay of lieutenant colonels and colonels to a maximum, did not affect majors who were in enjoyment of the full longevity allowance at the time of the passage of the Act approved May 11, 1908, and that act provides that it shall not be so construed as to reduce the pay of anyone whereas its limitation of the pay of a major to \$4,000 does reduce it. Major Landis said: "This reduction is accomplished by a special provision in the act which is contradicted and negated by a general provision (page 8, G.O. 80, W.D., 1908), setting forth the intent of the act respecting all its foregoing provisions. It is therefore plain either that the terms of the special provision were not understood to reduce an allowance at that time legally authorized for officers of the grade of major, or else that, if so understood, Congress failed to remove them from the effect of the general declaration of its intent. In either case the restriction is of no effect." The Comptroller was not convinced by this reasoning.

The Comptroller decides, in answer to Col. W. S. Patterson, A.Q.M.G., U.S.A., that it is proper to allow express companies 20 per cent. higher than the first class rate

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The question having been asked concerning legality of state regimental standard, it was directed that reply be made when a state makes requisition for regimental standards or colors it is furnished with the same as those used in the Regular Army, the only difference being the lettering on the scroll of the coat-of-arms of the United States; when called into service of the United States no other standard or color would be carried; when car-

for books shipped at 'carrier's risk.' Obviously, he says, "the government intends to obtain additional security by adding 'carrier's risk' to the bill of lading. The phrase is otherwise meaningless. If the 20 per cent. increase is excessive the proper measures should be taken to secure a change."

In the last Military Academy Appropriation Bill the words in italics were omitted by a typographical error from the sentence here quoted: "For pay of one adjutant, who shall not be above the rank of captain; *in addition to pay* of his grade six hundred dollars." The Comptroller decides as follows in reply to an inquiry from the Superintendent of the Military Academy: "By reason of the words of his grade, this item, taken alone, is of doubtful meaning; but the item appears under the sub-head of 'For extra pay of officers of the Army on detached service at the Military Academy'; and taking the item in connection therewith, the intent of Congress was plainly to appropriate \$600 for extra pay to the officer of the Army detached to serve as adjutant at the Military Academy. Under the said sub-head there appear fourteen other items of appropriation for officers, in each of which the pay appropriated is specified to be 'in addition to pay' such respective officers; and there are no words in the item in question which indicate that the appropriation for the adjutant is not extra pay also, meaning pay 'in addition to pay' of his grade."

The War Department appealed from a decision of the Auditor refusing to allow Col. Wm. S. Patten, A.Q.M.G., \$700 for a victory, purchased for the use of the commanding general of the Army of Cuban Pacification. The Comptroller overrules the Auditor, saying: "For what purpose the victory was purchased was within the discretion of the War Department if it was 'for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes.' From the certificate in this case it is not understood that the vehicle in question was purchased for the pleasure of the commanding general in Cuba, but that it was solely for the public service for the transportation of the Army and its supplies and on the authority of the decision of the Comptroller (13 Comp. Dec., 274), and on the determination by the head of the War Department that the purchase of this particular vehicle was made under circumstances and necessities which rendered competition impracticable, the action of the Auditor is disaffirmed, and a certificate of differences will issue. See 1 Comp. Dec., 229; 2 id., 632; 5 id., 554; 43 MS. Comp. Dec., 1,506; Dec. 30, 1907; 17 Op. Att. Gen. 84; *United States v. Speed, 8 Wall, 83.*"

The Comptroller decides that the appropriations, "Pay of the Navy," "Provisions of the Navy" and "Pay Miscellaneous," can be used to provide for members of the newly established female nurse corps of the Navy.

The Comptroller decides that there is nothing in the Act of June 7, 1900, inconsistent with the Act of May 13, 1908, and it is not repealed by the later act, which is general in its application. Hence Ensign W. G. Richardson, U.S.N., retired, is entitled to the present pay of an ensign of the Navy of the length of service he had at the date of his retirement, with no increase for service performed since retirement. The Act of 1900 provides for an officer ordered to active duty, "the pay and allowance of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired," and that is still the law. This law is also applied to the case of P.A. Engr. Andreas McAllister, U.S.N., retired, the Comptroller saying: "I am of opinion that Mr. McAllister is not entitled, in computing his present pay, to credit for any time he has been on active duty since the date of retirement."

The Comptroller allows Lieut. J. S. Doddridge, U.S.N., \$21.67 stopped out of his pay by the Auditor on the erroneous assumption that he was on leave when he was on duty on board the U.S.S. Yorktown.

The Comptroller holds that Surg. Joseph A. Murphy, U.S.N., must date his credit for constructive service from the date of his confirmation, Feb. 8, 1900, and not from the date of his appointment, Jan. 6, 1900.

The Comptroller decides that general court-martial prisoners belonging to the Marine Corps should be subjected from "Provisions, Navy," and not from "Provisions, Marine Corps."

The Comptroller allows \$57.33 to Lieut. J. H. Blackburn, U.S.N., for travel pay. The Auditor allowed him \$121.75, and subsequently undertook to re-open the case to revise his judgment. The Comptroller holds that the Auditor has no authority to do this, the right of revision within a year belonging exclusively to the Comptroller himself.

AN INTERESTING REUNION.

The gallant old veteran, Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., who is now in his eighty-fifth year, accompanied by Mrs. Carrington, left their home in Hyde Park, Mass., a few days ago, for Sheridan, Wyo., to attend the big celebration July 3 and 4, which included the reunion of the survivors of Indian wars, including the famous old chief, Red Cloud, and a visit to the site of the old fort eighteen miles out from Sheridan. Gen. and Mrs. Carrington were urged by the survivors of those times to stop a day in Omaha, Nebr., meet some veterans of old Fort Phil Kearny, and did so, arriving on June 30. The General and his wife were heartily greeted by veterans of Fort Phil Kearny as they alighted from their train—the veterans who dashed from the post on that cold December day in 1866 to the rescue of Col. William J. Fetterman, U.S.A., and his eighty men, but a little too late, for Red Cloud's Indians, far outnumbering the command, had killed and scalped and mutilated them all. And in the weeks that followed was desperate fighting, so the little command of soldiers left in the fort and the few officers' wives, became like brothers and sisters, and through the forty years that have passed, the memories of each other have grown more precious with time. Mrs. Carrington knew the sorrows of the massacre, for she was then the wife of Lieut. George W. Grummond, 18th Inf., who met his death with Colonel Fetterman's command, and she waited in agony for the news that came telling of his death and then the return of his body from the place where he had been slain. Yet from those terrible days eventually grew the romance of a happy marriage.

When the happy and hearty greetings of the comrades of Fort Phil Kearny were over, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton, U.S.A., and Gould Dietz, representing the board of governors of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, next welcomed Gen. and Mrs. Carrington, and taking them in an automobile escorted them to the Omaha Club, where Mrs. Carrington became the guest of Mrs. Morton, and Generals Carrington and Morton and the officers of headquarters and Forts Omaha and Crook were the guests of the Ak-Sar-Ben governors at an informal dinner at the club preparatory to the initiation of all of them into the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben—"Military Night"—at the Den.

General Carrington was the guest of honor at a de-

lightfully informal dinner at six o'clock at the Omaha Club by the Ak-Sar-Ben board of governors. At the head of the table with the General sat General Manderson and General Morton, and ranging on either side were most of the officers of Forts Omaha and Crook, together with the hosts, making altogether a very august and impressive assemblage. Lieutenant Hunsaker, Lieutenant Miller, Captain Bundell, Captain Ridenour, Captain Bennett, Captain Dalton, Lieutenant White and Lieutenant James were among the many present.

The three grizzled old war veterans were the speakers of the evening, with General Manderson acting as toastmaster. Old war scenes were talked about in a manner so interesting that the gathering was loath to break up when it came time for the Ak-Sar-Ben initiation, which followed the dinner.

Although eighty-five years old, the famous old veteran of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre is as erect and apparently as vigorous as a man in his prime.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Gibson spoke briefly at the dinner at the club and Major McCarthy sang "The Christening of Dannie" to great applause.

General Carrington, says the Omaha World-Herald, gave a vigorous speech, historic, humorous, then patriotic, relating that he was detached from the Army of the Cumberland in November, '65, to command in Nebraska and went from Leavenworth to Fort Kearny. Not a white man resided between those points, and some of the Indians were warring. He told of Major North's Pawnee scouts, aboriginal in customs but loyal withal; of Cody, then a scout drawing \$5 a day and horse allowance; of the December mirage with deep snow on the ground that pictured Fort Kearny to the weary column two days before it was reached; of surveying next spring for a crossing of the Union Pacific at Grand Island; of Retired Sergeant Gibson and of Moses Sydenham, late postmaster-historian; of Nebraska's free soil stand in 1854 and of an abolitionist pledge exacted from him and W. W. Patton when they were Connecticut schoolboys in 1836 by a visitor, who proved to be Osawatomie John Brown. General Carrington was cheered to the echo when he said, "John Brown's soul is still marching on" and that Nebraska had taken a stand in a movement that meant liberty for all the world and eventually meant universal peace.

General Morton spoke in a lighter vein, approving the fun Ak-Sar-Ben gets up, and urging more recreation for the American people, who, he thought, took life too seriously. Of his own life in Nebraska he compared what he saw in 1872—a rolling sea of wild land with only coyotes, buffalo and Indians toward Sidney, where he was stationed—with the populous country and high development of to-day. No one man had done more than had General Carrington to open the West to civilization.

General Manderson, always a favorite, was hailed with cheers as he greeted the knights. He related that General Carrington as adjutant general of Ohio gave him his first military commission in 1861. In fact, General Carrington sent militia of Ohio and Indiana without an officer commissioned by the United States Government to invade the sacred soil of Virginia and fight the first significant battle there of the Civil War—that of Rich Mountain. The General told some cracking stories of frontier life and of his silk plug hat that he wore when he first came to Nebraska. He closed with an expression of his pride in this state and in Ak-Sar-Ben. The knights, he said, were doing a work beneficial not only to Omaha, but also to all trans-Missouri country.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. A. A. AUGUR.

A correspondent, writing as to the death of Lieut. Col. Ammon A. Augur, 24th U.S. Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky., June 25, 1908, which was noted in our issue of June 27, page 1184, says: "Lieutenant Colonel Augur died after a lingering illness covering a period of more than two months. He entered the Military Academy in 1873, graduating with the class of '77. He was assigned to the 24th Infantry, stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas. Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., retired, then a captain, was in command of the company to which young Augur was assigned. He took an active part in many campaigns against the Indians in Texas, Indian Territory and Arizona, and was stationed at Fort Ringgold, Sill, Reno, Apache, San Carlos and many other places. Captain Augur went from Salt Lake City to the campaign at Santiago de Cuba in 1898. He commanded a battalion of the 24th Infantry in the fighting in and around Santiago, and was in the charge of that regiment made on the Block House at San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898. He was recommended for a brevet for conspicuous conduct in this action.

Colonel Augur participated with his regiment in all of the maneuvers which led to the capture of the Spanish position and the capitulation of the city of Santiago, and on the night of July 16, 1898, made the march with his regiment from the trenches in and around Santiago to the yellow fever camp at Siboney, Cuba. This march was one of the most memorable connected with the whole campaign. This regiment had not only participated in all the fighting that had taken place, conducting itself in the most gallant and commendable manner, but had occupied the trenches from the 2d to the 16th of July, the day before capitulation; but owing to the then popular belief that negroes were more immune to yellow fever than white's, the 24th Infantry was selected for duty at the yellow fever camp at Siboney, Cuba, and was made to make the march from the trenches to said camp, a distance of some fourteen miles, by night.

The roads and trails over which this regiment returned from its position in the trenches to the more arduous, though none the less honorable, duties of quarantine and police at this camp, were well nigh impossible; the officers and men were emaciated by sickness, exposure and want of proper food, yet this march was made the night of July 16-17, in a pouring rain, on a pitch-dark night, in a tropical country, the regiment arriving at break of day on July 17; practically the entire command exhausted.

It was but a few days after this that Captain Augur was stricken with the dreaded yellow fever, and he was a patient in the hospital until after the arrival of his regiment, the last of the 5th Army Corps to leave Cuba, in the United States on Sept. 2, 1898.

Colonel Augur served in the Philippines as a captain of the 24th Infantry in 1899-1900, and 1901, and as a major in the 29th Infantry in 1903 and 1904, and again as lieutenant colonel of the 24th Infantry from January, 1907, to February, 1908, when he returned in command of his regiment, the 24th Infantry, to the States for station at Madison Barracks, and Ontario, N.Y. It was on this trip home that Colonel Augur was stricken with an attack of acute Bright's disease. After his arrival in the States, though suffering intensely, he refused to relinquish the post of duty until his regiment was settled in its future stations. He left his station at Fort Ontario early in April and came to Fort Thomas, Ky., to meet his family, and it was after arrival here that he was placed

in the hospital at Fort Thomas with the deadly malady from which he was destined never to recover.

A widow, who was Miss Edith Hutcheson, daughter of the late E. E. Hutcheson, at one time prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Cincinnati, O., and a sister of Capt. Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, U.S.A., and three daughters, the Misses Annie, Elizabeth and Kathleen Augur, survive him.

Colonel Augur's death is a great shock to those who knew him. His was a strong and virile nature; endowed with a high sense of honor, temperate, considerate, just to those under him; yet he could brook no act of insubordination; unmilitary or dishonorable conduct met with his instant condemnation. He made no compromise with honor; modest, big-hearted, quiet, retiring of disposition, no act of his could be remotely construed as self-seeking. Duty was his watch-word, the guarding principle of his every act, his religion. He was a devoted husband and a kind and loving father and his home life was happy, beautiful, peaceful; his military life an inspiration to those who served with him.

The sympathy of the entire garrison goes out to his bereaved ones; to his beloved wife and devoted daughters who through long weeks and weary months have so nobly stood by his bedside, watched over him with tender care alternately buoyed by hope and wracked with the pangs of despair by his wasting illness. They have done all that human agency could do, and since it has pleased God in his providence to call him from them, may they bow in humble submission to the will of Him "who holds the destiny of men and nations in the hollow of his hand."

The funeral services were conducted with military honors from the family residence, at the post chapel by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, of Cincinnati, assisted by the rector of the post chapel, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, and were beautiful in their simplicity and impressiveness. The interment was in the family plot in Spring Grove Cemetery, at Cincinnati, O., at 4 o'clock p.m., on June 29, 1908.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., died at Del Monte, Cal., at 8:30 p.m., July 3, 1908, from a stroke of apoplexy. Admiral Thomas on the day of his death had left the dining room of the hotel, and was proceeding along the main hallway in company with Miss Swinburne, daughter of Rear Admiral Swinburne, U.S.N., when he suddenly fell to the floor. Several guests, including Admiral Swinburne, hurried to the side of the stricken officer. Admiral Thomas did not reply to a question as to whether he could help himself. He was then lifted to his feet and Admiral Swinburne and other men started to assist him to his room in the east annex, a distance of 150 yards. Before the room was reached the body became suddenly limp, and it is thought Admiral Thomas died at that moment, for when Dr. Morton arrived, a few minutes later, he pronounced the Admiral beyond all aid. His sudden death came as a great shock to Mrs. Thomas, her daughter and friends of the family. Only a few days before he spoke of the good health he was enjoying. He had been a guest at the hotel for two months. In addition to a widow and daughter, he leaves a son, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas, who is on the Kearsarge. Rear Admiral Thomas, who was due to retire for age on Oct. 1 next, voluntarily gave up the position of commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet in May, in order that his successor, Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, might have the benefit of the stay of the fleet in American waters before it started on its long journey around the world from San Francisco. It had been arranged at the Navy Department that Admiral Thomas should be commander-in-chief of the fleet for about a month, but he surrendered it after holding it about a week and before the vessels left on their trip from San Francisco for Puget Sound. He did that in order that Admiral Sperry might thoroughly familiarize himself with every feature of the working of the fleet before sailing from San Francisco July 7. Rear Admiral Thomas was second in command of the Atlantic Fleet to Rear Admiral Evans on the voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific and, owing to the latter's prolonged illness, was obliged to replace him and the fleet at all the receptions and functions which marked the cruise.

Admiral Thomas was one of the most popular officers in the Service and during his career he made special efforts to improve the condition and efficiency of the enlisted personnel. He was born in Philadelphia Oct. 1, 1846, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865, and in November, 1874, at Newport, R.I., married Miss Ruth Simpson, daughter of Rear Admiral Edward Simpson. He served in all parts of the world and performed important duties of various kinds. After promotion through the different grades he became rear admiral Jan. 12, 1905. His first service was on the old cruiser Shenandoah from 1865 to 1869; he was next on the U.S.S. Supply for one year, and then successively on the U.S.S. Guerriere, the receiving ship Potomac and the monitors Ajax and Terror. After a short service at the Newport training station he was attached to the U.S.S. Dictator and next served at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia. The remainder of his service is officially summarized as follows: On receiving ship St. Louis, 1877-78; Constitution, 1878-80; at Naval Academy, 1880-84; executive officer, Hartford, 1884-87; coast survey steamer Patterson, 1887-89; hydrographic inspector, coast survey, 1889-91; Bureau of Navigation, 1891-93; commanded Bennington, 1893-95; Naval Home, Philadelphia, 1895-97; Naval War College, Newport, 1897; Naval Academy, 1897-98; lighthouse inspector, fifth district, 1898-99; commanded Lancaster, 1899; Brooklyn, 1900-01; Oregon, 1901-02; receiving ship Franklin, 1902-04; commandant naval training station, Newport, R.I., and second naval district, 1904-05; superintendent naval training station, 1905-07; commanded second division of the Atlantic Fleet, January-August, 1907; commanded second squadron Atlantic Fleet, 1907-08; commanded fleet to May 15, 1908. Since his relief of command of the Atlantic Fleet at San Francisco he lived at Del Monte with his family, awaiting his transfer to the retired list. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Newport, July 12, and interment in the Berkeley Memorial Church yard, in Middletown, five miles distant, to which the body will be escorted by a battalion of sailors from the training station.

In an address before the command, U.S.S. Franklin, July 5, 1908, Capt. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., said:

"They say, 'To know a man you must sail with him.' I have been intimately associated with our dear deceased friend for many years; I relieved him twice—once as commanding officer of this ship, and as superintendent of the training service, and I know that any man who has served under Admiral Thomas, found, in him, besides the admirable qualities of a sailor, a devoted friend, with a very tender and loving heart, and an officer who maintained the very best discipline. I say that I think it is becoming us to meet here because I know of no man in the United States Navy who has given so much of his

time, so much of his interest, to the welfare of the enlisted men. There was never a better friend to the enlisted men than Admiral Thomas. I propose that this meeting, and the results of this meeting be entered upon the ship's log of the Franklin. I invite one representative from the apprentice seamen, and one representative from the men of general service, to meet the executive officer and me in my office to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions upon this occasion.

The enlisted men have lost a very good friend, and the Service a very excellent officer."

RESOLUTIONS.

The officers, general service men attached to the U.S.S. Franklin, and the apprentice seamen under training at the St. Helena reservation, assembled at general muster, Sunday, July 5, 1908, are informed of the death of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S. Navy. The sudden death of this distinguished officer comes as a great shock and sorrow to us, and we feel that, in his death the Navy has met with a great loss. The entire career of Rear Admiral Thomas was full of efforts to improve the condition and efficiency of the enlisted personnel, and we realize that in his death the enlisted personnel has lost a dear and valued friend. Always possessing the high qualities of a very capable officer, Admiral Thomas was ever considerate and kind, and inspired us with great respect and a profound love.

It is resolved that the expression of our admiration of the character of Rear Admiral Thomas, and our appreciation of his valuable services, and our intense sorrow, and sympathy for his wife, his daughters, and his son in this hour of their great trial and affliction, be conveyed to Mrs. Thomas.

NAVY RETIREMENTS.

The retirements in the Navy for the balance of the year and the officers who are to be promoted on account of their retirements are:

Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, retires Aug. 1, 1908, creating no vacancy, as he is an extra number.

Rear Admiral Robjey D. Evans, retires Aug. 18, 1908, creating no vacancy for the same reason.

Rear Admiral J. P. Merrell, president of the Naval War College at Newport, retires Sept. 7, 1908, promoting Capt. William J. Barnette, formerly of the General Board, now superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, retires Oct. 25, 1908, promoting Capt. Edwin King Moore, a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, also Capt. John Augustus Rodgers (extra number), who has just been placed in command of the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral A. R. Couden, president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Oct. 30, 1908, promoting Capt. James Dexter Adams, of the New York Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, retires Dec. 15, 1908, promoting Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger, of the New York Navy Yard, and Capt. W. P. Potter, commander of the battleship Vermont, the latter being an extra number.

Rear Admiral W. H. Emory, second in command of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, retires Dec. 17, 1908, promoting Capt. Nathan E. Niles, of the Hancock; Capt. Giles B. Harber, commander of the battleship Maine, and Capt. Newton E. Mason, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

It has been decided by the Judge Advocate General that the Secretary of War may authorize contracts with the Philippine civil authorities for the care and maintenance of privates of Philippine Scouts, and of those who were former members of the Scouts within three years from discharge.

It was decided by the Judge Advocate General that if a private, musician or trumpeter is discharged in the first enlistment for the convenience of the government, he should, on re-enlistment within three months, be paid the bounty provided by the new pay act. It has also been decided that absence without leave must be made good if a soldier desires to re-enlist.

In the case of the complaint that the 14th Artillery band at Fort Screven violates the law in giving free concerts in competition with civilian musicians, it has been decided by the Judge Advocate General that Army bands can play gratuitously under the circumstances named.

In the case of a recent candidate for examination for appointment as chaplain, his citizenship was waived until the irregularity in his naturalization papers could be corrected.

The Judge Advocate General rendered an important decision in the case of the killing of one Philippine Scout by another under circumstances warranting the belief that murder was committed. It is held that Gen. A. L. Mills, commanding the department, after taking jurisdiction of the case and forwarding a statement of the facts to the War Department, acted properly in turning the man over to the civil courts.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The battleships Maine and Alabama, composing the special Service Squadron, arrived at Guam July 5 from San Francisco, one day ahead of time. Visits were exchanged between Governor Dyer and officers of the battleships, and in the morning athletic events were arranged between the men. In the evening there was a minstrel show attended by officers, men and private citizens on shore. The vessels report a fine trip.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, according to orders issued by the Navy Department, will be relieved of duty on July 31 and ordered home to await retirement on Oct. 25, Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, commanding the Second Squadron, succeeding him in chief command. Rear Admiral Swinburne will transfer his flag from the cruiser Charleston to the cruiser West Virginia. Rear Admiral Dayton has been in command of the Pacific Fleet since February, 1906. He took the cruiser squadron from New York to the Philippines and thence to the California coast, where the fleet now is.

The armored cruisers Tennessee, Washington and California, comprising Admiral Sebree's squadron, and the torpedo-boat destroyers Preble, Perry and Farragut arrived at San Francisco July 9 from San Diego. On the way up the coast the cruisers towed the torpedo-boats at the rate of eight knots and the test is reported fairly successful. The voyage was without incident, with fair weather all the way and a smooth sea.

The preparation of the circular outlining the requirements for female nurses in the Navy will be expedited now that the Comptroller has rendered his decision on the questions involved in the legislation authorizing such nurses. It is the present plan to secure small

classes of nurses of from fifteen to twenty, who will undergo training and special instruction at the Washington Navy Medical School and then pass on to duty in the various naval hospitals, including the hospital at New Fort Lyon for tuberculosis patients. Ultimately the corps of female nurses will number as many as one hundred or more.

Paymr. George P. Dyer, U.S.N., who went to San Francisco May 18 to take charge in person of all the emergency arrangements for the fitting out of the supply ships of the Battleship Fleet on the voyage across the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans, is expected to return to Washington in a few days. It would be a difficult matter to find anywhere a more competent officer for the extremely difficult task given to Paymaster Dyer, and it is a matter of congratulation to officers and men of the fleet that he was charged with the duty of providing for their wants on such a long voyage. Paymaster Dyer has been very highly praised by officers of the fleet for his work, and the same commendation comes from his superior officers in his bureau.

By the bursting of a steam pipe on the monitor Nevada, July 6, in Gardiners Bay, N.Y., three members of the crew were scalded, one so seriously that he may die. One of the men, Thomas J. Caulley, a fireman, was found so severely scalded that he was removed to a hospital at New London.

The New York nautical schoolship Newport arrived at Plymouth, England, June 27, from New London, after a fine voyage in spite of adverse winds, and all well and happy. The Newport sailed from Plymouth, July 3, for Cherbourg, and was to sail from the latter place July 9 for Gibraltar, touching at Cadiz. After ten days at Gibraltar the vessel, if time will permit, will go to Madeira, expecting to reach home early in September.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., has written to the Navy Department asking that the marine guard at the navy yard at Bremerton be increased. At present there are about two hundred men stationed there and it is estimated that to properly patrol this yard twice this number would be required.

An oil lighter is to be constructed at the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., to be built at a cost of about \$15,000. This lighter is to carry fuel oil for the new central power plant.

The Scorpion was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Boston, on June 15, 1908.

The Yankee was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on June 15, 1908, as a torpedo supply ship for the torpedo vessels on the Atlantic coast. In addition to the Yankee's regular duties as a torpedo supply ship the vessel will be the flagship of the Naval Militia vessels for the summer maneuvers of those organizations.

The Yorktown arrived at Unalaska from Sitka on June 28, 1908, and at the Pribilof Islands on July 1. The vessel is now cruising in the Bering Sea.

Orders have been issued to the Manly to proceed from Annapolis to the navy yard, Norfolk, for repairs.

The Prairie will take out the Naval Militia of North Carolina for a cruise in Chesapeake Bay from July 16 to 28. They will be embarked and disembarked at Beaufort or Morehead City. The Prairie will take out the New York Naval Militia for a cruise in Gardiners Bay from Aug. 7 to 18. They will be embarked and disembarked at New York city.

The Standish will leave Annapolis on July 23 and Aug. 21 with stores, packages, etc., for the Naval Academy Practice Squadron. Mail will not be carried.

Upon the completion of the present cruise of the Second Division, Pacific Fleet, to San Diego, the California and South Dakota will proceed to the neighborhood of the navy yard, Mare Island, for repairs, which are to be completed by Aug. 15.

The Porter and Blakely were detached from the Third Torpedo Flotilla and placed in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, on July 1, 1908.

The Stringham and Barney were placed in full commission and assigned to the Third Torpedo Flotilla at the navy yard, Norfolk, on July 1, 1908.

The coaling record made by the Virginia at Puget Sound, June 26, when in four hours 1,967 tons were taken on board, is compared with records of similar ships under similar conditions as follows: Virginia, 1,667—average, 416.75—maximum, 557.8—time, 4 hours; Rhode Island, 1,710—357.3—454—4 hrs. 47 mins.; New Jersey, 1,500.7—348.3—400.2—4 hrs. 34 mins.; Georgia, 1,754—337—453—5 hrs. 12 mins. In the Virginia's record it is noted that the best whip was 172 bags or 54.6 tons, which, if maintained for one hour by all whips, would have made the maximum 655 tons, which is probably near the maximum capacity of the whips. The best work was done by the Third and Powder Division, which took on 500 tons in four hours. The two Third Division whips took on 250 tons in two hours and thirty-six minutes, or at the average rate of 48.1 tons per whip per hour. The Marines took on 250 tons in two hours and forty-five minutes, or at the average rate of 45.4 tons per hour. The First Division averaged forty-one tons per whip per hour. The average of the Second Division is not noted as this Division lost time through the working off of nut at top of king post, also the last hour a number of their men were taken off to help in the after lighter.

A silver service was presented to the U.S.S. North Carolina, on behalf of the citizens of the state of that name, on July 3. The presentation took place off Cape Lookout, where the cruiser arrived July 2 from Guantanamo. The committee consisted of Lieutenant Governor Winston, Speaker E. J. Justice, Senator John C. Drewry and Representatives Charles U. Harris and G. F. Hankins. Governor Glenn was unable to be present, having gone to Denver.

Among the officers examined for promotion at the Navy Department, July 6, were Comdr. W. M. Parks, Comdr. W. N. Little, Comdr. George S. Willits, Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker, Comdr. W. F. Worthington, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Gilmer, Lieut. W. R. Gherardi and H. V. Butler.

Ensigns Whitford Drake, Harry G. Knox and Lew M. Atkins, U.S.N., who recently completed two years' service at sea as midshipmen and were commissioned ensigns, have been selected for appointment as naval constructors.

No disposition was made the past week of the bids for the three colliers authorized by Congress to be bought. The matter will await action by Assistant Secretary Newberry on his return to Washington the coming week. The language of the law and the terms of the advertisement for bids would permit the alternative of buying the three vessels for future delivery. When the legislation was sought for the purchase of the three ships built for the Boston Steamship Company, the words "ready for service" were placed in the bill. These were

stricken out in committee and the words inserted giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to make the purchase in his discretion. The disposition is to save the \$300,000 or more representing the difference between buying the vessels already completed and those proposed to be built by the Maryland Shipbuilding Company.

Capt. A. F. Dixon, U.S.N., who has been on duty as assistant to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, has been ordered to duty as general inspector of machinery buildings for the Navy, and senior member of all boards in machinery on the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at New York.

Lieut. Robert Hatfield Osborn, U.S.N., who has been before an examining board for promotion to lieutenant commander since last March, has been found professionally and morally unfit for the Service, and has been discharged from the Navy from July 3, 1908. Lieutenant Osborn, while on duty with a landing party in the Philippines, injured his left leg severely and would have been retired last year, but refused to be retired. Lieutenant James Erling Walker, U.S.N., also before the board for examination for promotion, is under suspension. Lieutenant Walker is now in the Naval Hospital, New York, and as soon as able to appear before the board his case will be acted on.

The Italian cruiser Ettore Fieramosca, in command of Admiral Lorecchio, arrived at Philadelphia July 5 from Rio Janeiro after a long cruise in southern waters. The vessel carries a crew of 360 men and will remain in port for about a fortnight.

The U.S.S. Prairie, Comdr. A. A. Ackerman, arrived at New York July 9 from Colon, bringing back 122 seamen from the Atlantic Fleet, now in the Pacific. A stop was made on the voyage north at Hampton Roads, where 125 seamen were put off, and the ship will leave July 14 for Beaufort, N.C., where the naval reserve of North Carolina will be taken on for a practice cruise.

A survey has been approved for the repairing of the Raleigh at the Mare Island yard, and of the Vesuvius at the Boston yard. The Vesuvius is to have new boilers in addition to a general overhauling. The Iowa is to have a general overhauling at the Norfolk yard. Orders have been issued for the prompt finishing of the work that has been in progress for a year past on the Massachusetts at the New York yard. New fire control has been put in, and her ammunition hoists are to be trunked. Wireless telegraph equipment is ordered put in on all the destroyers of the First and the Second Flotillas before they start on their cruise to Samoa.

Surgeon General Rixey has been at Newport during the past week inspecting the sanitary conditions at the station there and also looking into the condition of the hospital.

Civil Engr. Richard Hollyday, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, left Washington July 8 on a tour of inspection. His first visit will be to the Norfolk yard, where a number of new works authorized by the last Navy act require immediate attention.

It looks this time as if there would be no failure to get a satisfactory competition for the construction of the large new dock at Puget Sound. The bids are to be opened July 18, and by that time there will be probably as many as eight or ten large construction firms interested in the project. During the last few days there have been numerous requests for the specifications from the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the indications are that there will be a number of bidders from the Atlantic Coast as well as those from the Pacific.

Bids are coming in to the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the construction of five slips at the Charleston Navy Yard for torpedo-boats. For this work there was provided in the last Navy Appropriation act \$50,000.

The opening of bids for the construction of the large floating derrick at Puget Sound, for which Congress appropriated \$250,000, has been postponed to Aug. 1. This is done, not because there seems to be a dearth of bidders, but because there is general interest among construction firms all over the country, now that business is slack in some sections, and a number of intending bidders have asked for more time in which to prepare designs for the dredge. This is a work where the government does not prepare the plans nor determine the size. This is left to the contractor, who presents his plans with his bid. The government simply lays down specifications of what it wants. In this case it is required that the proposed floating derrick or crane shall have two hoists, the main hoist to have a lifting and traveling capacity of not less than 100 gross tons (224,000 pounds), and the auxiliary hoist to have a lifting and traveling capacity of not less than fifteen gross tons (33,600 pounds), complete in all respects and in perfect working order ready for operation. The structure is to consist of a floating pontoon or barge carrying the derrick. Both hoists are to be moveable and have variable speeds. The structure is intended for lifting, handling and moving guns, turrets, armor plates, boilers and other heavy material to and from cars, wharves and ships at the Puget Sound yard.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has awarded a contract during the past week to Howard Trumbo, of Key West, for dredging and building docks at Key West in preparation for the construction of a quay wall, pier and coal shed, at the naval station there. The Trumbo contract was for \$60,000, and the work to be let in August amounts to over \$200,000.

Bids will be opened Aug. 1 for the construction of a retaining wall about the reserve basin at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. The amount appropriated by Congress for this work was \$46,000.

An official report received at the Navy Department states that the accident on the monitor Nevada on July 6 was due to a defective lantern on the boiler tube. The injured were Midshipman J. R. Barry, slightly scalded; T. Herbolzheimer, water tender, burned; and N. J. Caulley, fireman, second class, scalded. There was no special damage to the vessel.

The Montana was delivered to the government by her builders on July 10 at the navy yard, Norfolk. The commandant has orders to place the vessel in commission as soon as practicable.

The Peoria is to be ordered to proceed from New York to the naval station at San Juan, P.R., for duty as relief of the Potomac. When relieved by the Peoria the Potomac will proceed to the naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty as relief of the Uncas. The Uncas will proceed to the navy yard at Norfolk for repairs.

The Osceola will remain on duty at the naval station at Key West.

Asst. Surg. Abraham H. Allen, U.S.N., Camp Columbia, Havana, will proceed to Sancti Spiritus, for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. Edward C. White, U.S.N., who will comply with the instructions contained in letter from the Chief of the Bu-

reas of Navigation, U.S.N., dated May 29, 1908. (June 24, A.C.P.)

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are later movements of the vessels of the Navy than those noted of the same vessels in the complete table given on page 1254 of this issue:

- St. Louis, arrived San Francisco July 6.
- Wolverine, arrived Mackinac Island, Mich., July 7.
- Tennessee, Washington, California, Preble, Perry and Farragut sailed from San Diego for San Francisco July 7.
- North Carolina, arrived Norfolk yard July 7.
- Buffalo, arrived Mare Island yard July 7.
- Glacier, arrived Honolulu July 7.
- Panther and Yankton, arrived Honolulu July 8.
- Yankee, arrived Newport News July 8.
- Alexander, arrived Guam July 8.
- Rainbow, Denver and Cleveland arrived Woosung, China, July 8.
- Nebraska, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu July 9.
- Manly sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk July 9.
- Prairie, arrived Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 9.
- Tennessee, Washington, California, Preble, Perry and Farragut, arrived at San Francisco July 9.
- Ajax, arrived at Honolulu July 9.

G.O. 71, JUNE 16, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

This order quotes the provisions of the last Navy Appropriation Bill, providing for the payment of six months' pay to the person previously designated by a deceased officer or man of the Navy and directs as follows: "Hereafter when a man enlists in the Navy or Marine Corps he shall be required by the recruiting officer to designate over his own signature on his enlistment record the beneficiary under the provisions of the paragraph quoted, stating in each case the relationship, if any, and address of the beneficiary so named. If desired, a second beneficiary may be named to whom payment shall be made in the event of the prior decease of the beneficiary first named. Commanding officers shall require every man now on the active list under his command to designate on the prescribed form his beneficiary and forward such designation to the Bureau of Navigation, or, in the case of marines, to the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps. These designations shall be attached to the enlistment records of the men concerned filed in the offices named. Every officer of the Navy and Marine Corps now in the Service on the active list, or who may hereafter enter the Service, shall designate his beneficiary, having his signature attested by another commissioned officer or notary public, and forward the papers to the Bureau of Navigation or adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, as provided for enlisted men. Should an officer or enlisted man at any time desire to change the beneficiary originally designated, or should the beneficiary already named change his or her address, the officer or enlisted man concerned shall advise the Bureau of Navigation or the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, as the case may be, through his commanding officer, on the form to be provided for that purpose.

G.O. 72, JUNE 17, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

This order, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act approved May 22, 1908, amends article 12, Sec. 1, U.S. Navy Regulations, relating to "Organization: Detail of Duties of Bureaus."

G.O. 74, JUNE 27, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

In accordance with the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, vessels of the United States Navy having a complement of 650 or more officers and men, and receiving ships, will be allowed a navy mail clerk and an assistant navy mail clerk; vessels having a complement of 125 or more, and less than 650, officers and men will be allowed a navy mail clerk; and in a regularly organized flotilla having a total complement of 125 or more officers and men the flagboat will be allowed a navy mail clerk. Upon notification by the Post-Office Department that he has been duly designated, each navy mail clerk and assistant navy mail clerk shall, as soon as practicable, sign a separate blank bond in the presence of two witnesses, who shall certify to the signature. The bond shall then be forwarded to a surety company for completion and transmission to the Department for approval by the Secretary of the Navy. Any company authorized under the act of Aug. 13, 1894, to do business in United States matters will be acceptable to the Post-Office Department as a surety on the bond in question.

Enlisted men of the Navy designated as navy mail clerks shall receive out of the appropriation "Pay of the Navy," in addition to the monthly pay of their rating, the following compensation for their services: On vessels having a complement of 650 or more officers and men, and on receiving ships, \$25 per month; on vessels and in flotillas having a complement of 250 or more, and less than 650, officers and men, \$20 per month; on vessels and in flotillas having a complement of 125 or more, and less than 250 officers and men, \$15 per month. Enlisted men of the Navy designated as assistant mail clerks shall receive for their services \$15 per month in addition to the monthly pay of their rating.

The commanding officer of the vessel or of the fleet or division to which the vessel is attached, may direct the termination of such services at any time, reporting the fact to the Navy Department, which will inform the Post-Office Department.

An assistant navy mail clerk shall assist the navy mail clerk in the performance of his duties as such clerk; and whenever the necessity arises therefor, an assistant navy mail clerk may be designated by the commanding officer of the vessel upon which he is stationed, or of the fleet or division to which the vessel is attached to perform the duties of navy mail clerk. On board any ship that is not allowed a navy mail clerk, or on which a navy mail clerk is not detailed, or serving as such, the mails shall be handled in accordance with the Navy Regulations.

Commanding officers shall recommend to the Secretary of the Navy competent and desirable enlisted men of the Navy under their command to render service as navy mail clerks and assistant navy mail clerks, and the names of those selected will be submitted to the Post-Office Department for designation. The Department shall be informed by letter of the date of the execution of the oath of office of each naval mail clerk and assistant navy mail clerk and of the date of termination of such service.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

Ars Edward Butler, private, U.S.M.C., drowned (date unknown) while attached to the U.S. Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.

David A. Churchill, seaman, died June 4, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Colorado.

James Earlie, beneficiary, died June 28, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.

George Henry Gould, apprentice seaman, died June 26, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Frederick S. Lulinski, seaman, died May 22, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. New Jersey.

Harry Ernest Roy, ordinary seaman, died June 26, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 2.—Commodore T. Porter, retired, detached duty U.S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to home.

Commodore H. Morrell, retired, detached duty in command of the Wisconsin; to home.

Capt. H. W. Harrison, retired, detached duty in command of the Wolverine; to home.

Capt. P. J. Werlich, retired, detached duty as inspector in charge of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, Portland, Ore., etc.; to home.

Capt. J. B. Ransom, detached duty works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va., etc.; to duty as inspector of engineering material for the Massachusetts District, headquarters rooms 518-519 Beacon building, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. G. Kaefferling detached duty as inspector of engineering material for the Massachusetts District, headquarters Boston, Mass., etc.; to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Comdr. B. C. Bryan detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., July 20, 1908; to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., head department steam engineering of that yard.

Comdr. F. E. Beatty detached duty in command of Charles-ton; to command the Wisconsin.

Comdr. M. L. Wood detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to command the Maryland.

Comdr. C. F. Pond to duty as inspector in charge of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon.

Comdr. W. S. Hogg orders June 25, 1908, revoked; continue duty in command of Glacier.

Comdr. E. Lloyd, jr., orders June 25, 1908, revoked; detached duty as inspector in charge of the Fifth Lighthouse District, Baltimore, Md., etc.; to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about July 23, 1908.

Comdr. W. M. Parks detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., July 25, 1908; to duty as inspector of machinery of vessels building for the Navy, works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va.

Comdr. W. P. White detached duty in charge of the Navy recruiting station, Cleveland, Ohio, etc.; to command the Wolverine.

Comdr. F. M. Bennett detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to duty as inspector in charge Seventh Lighthouse District, Key West, Fla.

Comdr. B. Tappan detached duty as inspector in charge of the Seventh Lighthouse District, Key West, Fla., etc.; to duty as member board of inspection and survey, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Douglas to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. R. Earle detached duty on Maine; to duty in charge of the chemical laboratory, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Lieut. W. G. Roper to duty in charge of the Navy recruiting station, Cleveland, Ohio, July 11, 1908.

Ens. W. Drake, H. G. Knox and L. M. Atkins detached duty on Prairie; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., special instruction, department construction and repair of that yard.

Ens. C. S. Graves detached duty on Nebraska; to the Missouri.

War. Mach. W. E. Stiles detached duty on Wisconsin, and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

War. Mach. D. McDonald to the Wisconsin.

JULY 3.—Rear Admiral R. Clover detached duty as president of the board of inspection and survey, Mills building, Washington, D.C., etc.; to July 6, 1908; to home.

Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith, retired, detached duty as general inspector of machinery building for the Navy on Atlantic coast, etc., Aug. 1, 1908; to home.

Capt. A. F. Dixon detached duty as assistant to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., July 28, 1908; to duty as general inspector of machinery building for the Navy, and senior member of all boards in machinery on the Atlantic coast, headquarters New York, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1908.

Capt. M. L. Wood and Capt. R. M. Doyle commissioned captains in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

Capt. J. G. Doyle, retired, detached duty on Washington; to home.

Comdr. R. S. Griffin to duty as assistant to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., July 28, 1908.

Comdr. R. Welles and Comdr. F. K. Hill commissioned commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Hughes to the Washington as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Williams to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Leigh detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., July 11, 1908; to the Washington as navigator.

Midshipman G. W. Simpson detached duty on Kansas; to the Missouri.

Midshipman G. K. Davis detached duty on Birmingham; to the Salem when commissioned.

Surgeons E. M. Blackwell and J. J. Snyder commissioned surgeons in the Navy from March 4, 1908.

P.A. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 3, 1908.

Asst. Surg. F. W. Smith detached duty on Wisconsin, and report to commander, Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for duty.

Asst. Surg. F. X. Koltes detached duty on Connecticut, and report to commander, Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for duty.

Asst. Surg. J. Flint detached duty on Wilmington; to the Connecticut.

Asst. Surg. E. O. J. Eytinge detached duty on Concord; to the Illinois.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Higgins detached duty on Illinois, and report to commander, Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for duty.

Asst. Surg. C. K. Winn detached duty on Villalobos; to the Missouri.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Smith detached duty on the Missouri, and report to commander, Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for duty.

Chief Carp. J. Y. Yates detached duty on Georgia; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Chief Carp. F. H. Preble detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to the Georgia.

Chief Carp. T. H. Richards to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. J. J. Cullen to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Col. L. Karmy, U.S.M.C., commissioned a colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

U. R. Zivnuska appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on the Nebraska.

W. A. Settle appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on the Minnesota.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Hankow, China, July 2, 1908:

Midshipman R. W. Cabaniss detached duty on Callao; to the Cleveland.

Midshipman D. G. Copeland detached duty on the Cleveland; to the Callao.

War. Mach. O. Boldt detached duty on Rainbow; to Ranger.

War. Mach. W. D. Sullivan detached duty on Cleveland; to the Rainbow.

Asst. Surg. E. H. Old detached Naval Hospital, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to Washington, D.C., examination for promotion; then wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. A. S. Smith detached naval station, Cavite, P.I., settling accounts; to home.

Note.—Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, U.S.N., died at Monterey, Calif., July 3, 1908.

JULY 6.—Rear Admiral R. Clover to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on July 11, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the Rev. Stat.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchison detached duty on St. Louis; to the Wisconsin as executive officer.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas detached duty on Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman A. G. Dibrell detached duty on West Virginia; to the Ohio.

Med. Instr. J. M. Steele to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on September 18, 1908, after completion of thirty years' service, in accordance with a provision contained in the naval appropriation act, approved May 13, 1908.

P.A. Surg. J. L. Taylor commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Dec. 17, 1907.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. L. Mann, Jr., appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

War. Mach. F. T. Flenniken appointed a warrant machinist in the Navy from June 17, 1908.

Capt. A. J. O'Leary, R. Y. Rhea and J. T. Buttrick, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

JULY 7.—Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne to duty as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia, July 31, 1908.

Comdr. T. S. Rodgers to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1908.

Comdr. H. Phelps detached duty on Wisconsin; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Lieut. F. H. Potest to duty as aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board West Virginia.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont detached duty as aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. T. Consten to duty as aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia.

Lieut. F. L. Sheffield to duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

P.A. Surg. L. W. Bishop detached duty Navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind., etc.; to the Navy recruiting station, Denver, Colo.

Naval Constr. T. F. Ruhm detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., and granted sick leave three months.

M. Gilman appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on Minnesota.

W. A. Settle appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on Minnesota, canceled; appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on West Virginia.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 7, 1908.

The resignation of Midshipman Eugene B. Walker, U.S.N., has been accepted. Midshipman Walker's home is in Los Angeles, Cal. He was graduated in June, 1907, and has been attached to the U.S.S. Ohio.

The youngest son of Commander Benson, commandant of midshipmen, is ill of typhoid fever. He has a light case. The family of Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench have moved into No. 87 Uphur Row, Naval Academy, which they will occupy in October. Lieutenant Commander Trench is at sea with the summer squadron, and Mrs. Trench and family have gone to Pennsylvania.

The following additional candidates having passed all required examinations, have been admitted to the Naval Academy as midshipmen: Julian B. Bishop, appointed from Connecticut; whose father is U.S. Consul at Palermo, Italy; Henry B. Dawson, N.Y.; Theodore G. Robinson, N.Y.; Harold K. Smoot, N.Y.; Eugene P. A. Simpson, Mass.; Tucker C. Gibbs, Fla.; George H. Fort, Wash.; Edward P. Nickinson, N.Y.; Roy Carson, Mich.; Ralph S. Wentworth, Mass.; Robert H. Mauri, Va.; Charles N. Ingram, O.; William J. Russell, D.C.; Abraham C. Ten Eyck, N.Y.; Charles S. White, N.Y.; Randolph Dickens, Mo.; Joseph Y. Dresonstok, D.C.; Stanley Womble, Tex.; Lloyd R. Gray, Cal.; Robert J. Weeks, N.C.; William C. McCrone, Mich.; and Albert C. Roberts, Pa.

Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, left here on Wednesday for Newport to meet with the board of naval officers, which will consider various questions pertaining to the construction of battleships. The meeting will be held at the Naval War College. The conference, it is expected, will be an important one, and the selection of Captain Badger for this service is regarded as a high compliment to him.

The following young men were admitted on Tuesday into the Naval Academy as midshipmen: Harold Dodd, Cal.; William S. Hogg, Jr., Pa.; Ralph S. Parr, Kas; Ingram C. Sewell, Tenn.; and Walter S. DeLany, Pa.

Fifteen midshipmen who have been on the annual practice cruise have returned to Annapolis to begin practice for the rifle team that will represent the Naval Academy at the national rifle competitions to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio. The team that will represent the Navy at large, after using the Naval Academy ranges for practice for several weeks, left Annapolis last week for Camp Perry.

Mrs. Bruce R. Ware, Jr., who was Miss Nannie D. Norris, of Baltimore, and who is well known here, where she frequently visited and attended the hops, and whose trip across the continent to meet and marry Passed Midshipman Bruce R. Ware, Jr., was the subject of so much interest to her friends last March, will return to her home in Baltimore at the end of this month. Midshipman Ware has been assigned to the battleship West Virginia. Mrs. Ware has had more honors heaped upon her in the last few months. At San Francisco, where the marriage ceremony was performed, she was given a reception on board her husband's ship, the Washington, by the officers. One of the pretty features of this was the march of the couple across the deck beneath the crossed swords of all the officers. The Governor of Washington gave her a reception at Seattle, and declared her adopted by the State of Washington, the ground of adoption being that she was the first bride of the vessel named after the state. When her husband was assigned to the West Virginia at San Francisco, the commander of that vessel gave her a banquet. She was the guest of honor, was at the commander's right, and Midshipman Ware was about ten paces down the line. Midshipman Ware had made an effort to be transferred to the Wisconsin, which will come back to the Atlantic coast shortly. Orders were received, however, for him to join the West Virginia.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 2, 1908.

Yesterday the Missouri pulled away from the quay wall and dropped down to a point off California City, there to remain for a day or so before rejoining the Atlantic Fleet. If the coming of the battleship was a victory for Mare Island, her departure was certainly even more conclusive evidence of the sufficient depth of the Mare Island channel, for the big ship, commanded by Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, without the assistance of any tug, swung out from the quay wall, made a complete turn in the channel and steamed majestically off, and this notwithstanding the fact that she was heavily loaded down. Certainly there can be no further talk of the channel at Mare Island being too shallow to permit of the approach of the largest ships of the Navy. The coming of the Missouri has also proved that the force here can turn out first class work in record-breaking time. On the manufacture and installation of the high pressure cylinder to replace the one destroyed while the Missouri was on the trip up the coast from Magdalena with the fleet, the navy yard here has made a record which may well establish its reputation, and there is little doubt that similar work will be sent here in the future. The Wisconsin also left the yard yesterday, after taking on 450 tons of ammunition. The berth occupied by the Missouri will now be available for the South Dakota, which has been anchored off the lighthouse. A crack, some thirty-eight inches long, was discovered in her cylinder casing, and a new one is now being made at the Union Iron Works, where she was built, and will be installed within a few days. Some fifteen days' work has been authorized on her here, most of it minor repairs and alterations.

The Tennessee, Washington and California, which kept the South Dakota company in the Straits of Carquinez for some days, dropped down to the lower bay the latter part of the week, and yesterday started south, towing the Preble, Perry and Farragut, the trip being in the nature of a test to determine the feasibility of towing the small craft to Samoa when the Pacific Fleet sails for that port in August, the destroyers being sent on from there to Manila with a convoy. The West Virginia and Maryland are to remain here until Aug. 15, as the work of installing their fire control systems will require all that time. With the return of the Pacific Fleet from their cruise to the South Seas, similar work will be done on both the South Dakota and California.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week was the large card party at which Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained on Monday evening last for her house guest, Miss Ada Richards. Eight tables of bridge were played, the prizes being won by Miss Richards, Mrs. John T. Myers, Miss Marie Gatewood, Pay Dir. Charles M. Ray, Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson and Lieut. Daniel H. Mahoney. Supper at midnight rounded out the pleasant affair.

Mrs. Yarrell, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. Harrington came up to the yard on Monday and were the guests of Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps at luncheon. The poor health of Miss Ruth Thomas has prevented the family going down to Southern California as was planned. On Tuesday Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained a few friends at seven-handed bridge in honor of Mrs. A. W. Bacon, who has been the guest of Mrs. Phelps, but who is now visiting at the Graham home.

Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Thomas left for the East on Saturday. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam, who brought the Missouri here, also left for the East last week. A jolly party enjoyed a launch ride to Benicia on Sunday, visiting at the home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Benét at the Benicia Barracks before returning to Mare Island. In the party were: Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Civil Engr. and Mrs. James V. Rockwell, Miss Rockwell, Miss Richards and Lieut. D. H. Mahoney. Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, wife of Lieutenant Snyder, of the Vermont, spent a few days in Vallejo last week as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. H. McCrea. Mrs. Snyder spent much of her girlhood at Mare Island, where her father, Civil Engr. Wilcock, was once stationed. On Thursday last Mrs. McCrea entertained informally in her honor. Mrs. Andrews, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Philip Andrews, of the Kansas, will sail within a few days for Honolulu to visit her family. Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland and her two daughters sailed yesterday for Honolulu to remain during the stay of the fleet at that

port, afterward visiting in Japan and other points in the Far East.

Lieut. William P. Cronin was host at a farewell dinner aboard the Connecticut Tuesday evening, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sharon, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Pierotto, Mrs. LeBreton, Miss Marguerite LeBreton, Miss Florence Breckenridge, Miss Mary Keeny and the officers of the mess. Civil Engr. and Mrs. James V. Rockwell were dinner hosts on Tuesday evening. Mrs. John M. Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson will take up their residence at the St. Vincent Hotel as soon as Captain Robinson's orders detaching him from the command of the Independence to the Maryland are received. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Henry are spending a week as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson before leaving for Fort Snelling, Minn., to be the guests of the former's son, Lieut. J. B. Henry, Jr., en route to Annapolis. Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry has been spending the past few days in San Francisco on duty connected with the towing arrangements for the trip of the cruisers and destroyers to southern waters. The officers of the Yankton gave a farewell dinner on board Monday evening, covers being laid for Mr. and Mrs. Harold Law, Miss Marion Lally, Miss Beatrice Guittard and Miss Elsie Schulz. The Yankton sailed Tuesday for Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young expect to leave on Friday for Los Angeles and plan to spend the Fourth at Redondo.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., July 7, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and their son, of Winchester, have arrived at Fort Warren to spend the summer with their cousin, Lieut. Allen Kimberly. An impromptu dance was held at Fort Warren on Monday afternoon, June 29, the music being furnished by the Coast Artillery band, M.V.M. The guests were the officers and ladies of Fort Warren and the militia officers and their guests from town.

Mrs. Frank Hamilton of Albany, who spent two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Hinkle, returned to her home on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Cree were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Merriam at dinner on Monday night. On Tuesday Major and Mrs. Cree, with the Misses Boyd returned to Washington by way of the boat line running between Boston and Washington. Before they left Fort Revere they were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Zollars at luncheon. Miss Erskine and Miss Marguerite Cree spent Tuesday night with Mrs. Zollars, leaving early Wednesday morning for Fort Terry to visit Mrs. Kirkrick. They were accompanied by Lieut. T. A. Clark, who was on leave for two days visiting his sister, Mrs. Kerwick.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard, who remained over after the maneuvers, entertained most delightfully with a dinner at Paragon Park on Wednesday evening. All the "sights" were taken in and a jolly time was enjoyed. Their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Ray, Capt. Lewis Merriam, of Washington, and Lieutenant Wilson.

Little Mary Howell, daughter of Captain Howell, at Fort Banks, has been sick, but is much better. Miss Wilbur, a cousin of Mrs. Straub, who has been visiting at Fort Strong for some time, has returned to her home.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Matthews, wife of Capt. H. T. Matthews, of Fort Andrews, entertained most beautifully for her niece, Miss Gemmill. Bridge was played at four tables on the attractively decorated porch, which was a bower of flags of all kinds. After the dainty refreshments, the prizes, pretty brass bowls, were awarded to Mrs. Stevens, of Winchester, Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Pierce. The other guests were: From Fort Banks: Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Conrad, daughter of Colonel Hoskins; those from Fort Strong: Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Tenny; from Fort Warren: Mrs. Hinkle; from Fort Revere: Mrs. Zollars and Mrs. Merriam; from Fort Andrews were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Long, Miss Long, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Taylor's mother, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Bartlett and her two guests, Mrs. Rollins and Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Pierce and her guest, Mrs. Allee. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Clarke, wife of Capt. Adna G. Clarke, entertained most delightfully at bridge in honor of Mrs. Stevens, of Winchester. The winners of the beautiful little cut glass bon bon dishes were Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Straub, Miss Dyer and Miss Skillings. The other players were: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Zollars, Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Hinkle, Captain Clark, Mrs. Force, Lieutenant Hinkle and Dr. Brewer.

Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained Mrs. Sailor, of Chicago, and Miss Vining at dinner on Friday evening. Mrs. William C. Davis, with her three children, arrived at Fort Revere on Saturday to spend the summer here. Capt. Henry C. Merriam left on Sunday afternoon for a ten days' leave, spent in Maine. He went with his father, Capt. Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., retired, and his brother, Mr. Lewis Merriam. They will visit Capt. L. Merriam's old home in Houlton, Me., for a few days and then join a camping party for the rest of their stay.

Mrs. Henry C. Merriam entertained at supper Sunday night, her guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard and Lieutenant Wilson. Mrs. Bartlett entertained at luncheon for her guests, Mrs. Rollins and Mrs. Cushing, of Brooklyn. On the Fourth Capt. and Mrs. Matthews entertained most delightfully a large party of friends at an out-of-door luncheon, and among their guests was the Countess Von Moltke.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 8, 1908.

The observance of the National Holiday was begun as usual on the 3d of July with the large cadet hop, which differs from other hops in the length of the list of dances, the greater attendance and the important feature—supper. An innovation was the sprinkling of confetti from the gallery upon the dancers below. The Misses Scott, Gandy, Larned, Fiebeger, Edgerton, Barnum, Patton, Ayer, Hopkins, Dorrance, Wilson, North, Root, Brand, Winchester, Stevens, McCall, Towers, Howard, Newton, Foote, Gude, Smith, Banks, Mahoney, Moffet and Ackerson were a few among the many guests received by Mrs. F. A. Smith and her son, Cadet Smith.

The melodious strains of the band replaced the music of drum and fife at reveille on the 4th. The national salute of forty-six guns was fired at noon, and at 8 p.m. the mortar on old Fort Putt emitted bouquets of vari-colored flame as a finale. The program of exercises was carried out in Memorial Hall, whither the corps of cadets marched from Camp Ruger at about 10:30 a.m. The chaplain, who was seated on the platform with Cadets Philo, Patton and Nix, made the opening prayer and pronounced the benediction. Cadet Philo made the introductions. Cadet Patton read the Declaration of Independence and Cadet Nix made the oration, and received quite an ovation. The pent up enthusiasm of the corps found vent in a hearty cheer for Cadet Nix as the audience filed out, and Cadet Patton, the reader of the day, was likewise honored.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Fiebeger gave a luncheon in honor of her daughter's birthday anniversary, at which Miss Frances Barnum, Miss Louise Larned, Miss Gladys Edgerton, Miss Scott and Miss Gandy were among the guests. On Thursday evening Mrs. Larned celebrated her daughter's anniversary by a dance for the young people of the post and friends in the first and third classes in the lower room of Culver Hall, at which supper was served in the loggia, which was lighted with Japanese lanterns. Miss Larned was assisted by her daughter, Miss Louise, Miss Julie Fiebeger, Miss Gladys Edgerton and Miss Frances Barnum. Miss Edgerton and Miss Barnum are "Juliettes" also, their birthdays occurring later in the month. Cadet Edmund Larned was a member of the present third class. The affair was delightful and thoroughly enjoyed.

On Saturday evening fourteen cadets and a number of young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. Kutz, enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Moffett who, with their daughter, are staying at "The Rocks," Highland Falls. The young people enjoyed several hours of dancing. Mrs. Fiebeger and Cadet Stearns received at the hop on Monday evening; Mrs. Kutz and Cadet Harrington will receive to-night. The hop card, a cadet dress coat, is the design of Cadet Larned.

On Sunday morning Chaplain Brown (who will perform the

duties of chaplain in the absence of Chaplain Travers, who has gone on his summer leave), conducted the services. On Monday afternoon, despite the intense heat, there was a good attendance at the horse show at Garrisons, at which Colonel Howe was one of the judges. The cadets did fine work in the polo pony contest, Cadet Patton capturing the blue ribbon. A number of young ladies took part in the driving contests, Misses Osborne and Glover among the number. Miss Scott accompanied Miss Glover. Mrs. Alexander Piper, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander R. Piper, Miss Julia Cozens, Mrs. Fred A. Smith and Miss E. A. Smith have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 6, 1908.

Lieut. Col. George S. Young has left for his new station at Fort Logan, Colo. Major Slavens, the new commandant of the military prison, arrived here Friday from Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. McGill and little daughter, Katherine, left Friday for their station at the Presidio. En route they will be the guests of Lieut. John W. Wood at Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Miss Ann Ryan and Mr. Caldwell Taylor left Saturday morning for a trip through Yellowstone Park. They will be joined at Spokane, Wash., by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell and tour through Alaska, to be absent a month or six weeks.

Troops I and L, 13th Cav., gave a fancy riding drill at the Leavenworth Fair grounds on the 4th. Capt. Charles McClinton was in command. The Santiago Veterans have returned from St. Joseph and report a fine time; about three hundred people went over. Upon their arrival they were met by the mayor, and welcomed. The outing was one of the largest held at Lake Contrary this year. In the evening a military ball was given in the Casino theater, followed by a banquet at the Lotus Club, at which Mayor A. P. Clayton was the toast master. This was the first reunion of the men who took part in the battle of Santiago. At St. Joseph the Santiago reunion and the post baseball team won by a score of 2 to 0 from the Joseph team.

Lieut. William J. O'Laughlin, 13th Inf., has returned from Kansas City, Mo. Major Gen. William P. Duval left Wednesday for Fort Riley, accompanied by Capt. Milton F. Davis. They will be present at the closing exercises of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at that place.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., will leave July 20 for Chicago, Ill., where he will take charge of the U.S. recruiting office, at 82 West Madison street. During Capt. and Mrs. Walsh's stay of five years here they have made many warm friends at the post and in the city, who regret very much their departure. Major and Mrs. Alvarado M. Fuller and two daughters are here temporarily, and will occupy the quarters of Captain Stodder. Capt. Herbert A. White left Wednesday for Norwood, Iowa, to join Mrs. White before going to Walla Walla, Wash., for the maneuvers.

Major J. F. Morrison entertained at luncheon Tuesday in honor of Major Gen. William P. Duval. The guests included Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Major D. H. Boughton, Major C. McK. Saltzman, Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Capt. E. E. Booth, Capt. Herbert A. White, Capt. E. T. Cole, Capt. M. F. Davis and Mr. D. R. Anthony, Jr. Mrs. Farr entertained with five tables of bridge Tuesday. General Duval was the guest of Major and Mrs. Morrison while at the garrison.

Capt. William Bridges will leave shortly for several months' tour of Europe. Capt. C. D. Herron has gone East to be absent for a month. Capt. M. F. Davis was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes while here. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell have gone to Milwaukee, Wis., to spend the summer. Mrs. Frank Lawton, of Kansas City, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clinton.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 4, 1908.

The very best news to be learned from Fort Douglas is that Col. Walter S. Scott, whose long and serious illness has given his friends so much anxiety, is again in command of his regiment, the 15th Infantry. He took command formally last Tuesday morning at the regular muster and monthly inspection, and his men were glad to see him. Lieut. Colonel Williams, who has been in command, is very popular, but this did not deter them from showing their rejoicing at the good health of their C.O. Colonel Scott will therefore be in command of the maneuvers of the summer camp at Fort D. A. Russell. He hopes before the time comes to have so far regained his health as to be able to accompany them on the long hike. This change will probably mean that Lieutenant Colonel Williams will be on the staff of the officer in charge, General Morton.

The quarters of the commanding officer presented a gay appearance last Wednesday afternoon, when almost for the first time since the arrival of the regiment Mrs. Scott has been free to entertain her friends of the garrison. The affair was a bridge tea, and the afternoon was made most delightful by an arrangement of part porch and lawn party, as well as indoors. Five tables of players enjoyed the game, and later the hour for tea came all the ladies of the post who do not play the game and all the officers came in. The tables were placed on the side porch, which was delightfully cool, and made even more attractive with Japanese screens and rugs. The house was all decorated with green and white. Prizes in the game were won by Mrs. Russell L. Tracy and Mrs. W. A. Moon. At the tea Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Henry M. LaMothe poured and the Misses Williams, daughters of Lieutenant Colonel Williams, assisted.

Tuesday, June 30, was a most interesting day at Fort Douglas, although none of the officers were vitally concerned in the great doings. Fully 360 soldiers were mustered out on that day, and the exodus from the military post was one which lasted from the first pay hour till late at night. Capt. Frank D. Ely had come over for the pay department. The regimental band, of which the 15th has been so justly proud, has been almost completely demoralized by the departure of the men who went out of the Army on the last of June. A great number of the finest musicians have gone, and this has left so few that they could not furnish music even for the informal hop planned for last Friday night. Buglione, the conductor, is with the regiment, however, and there is already promise of material for a fine band which will be worked into shape as quickly as may be done.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow entertained this evening at a beautifully arranged patriotic bridge party in honor of their sister, Mrs. W. A. Moon, and five tables of the game were played. The house was gay with flags and Army emblems, and the tri-color idea was carried out in all the appointments. A Dutch supper followed the game, when the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Upham and Mrs. Ulene, as well as by Mrs. Moon. Lieut. and Mrs. L. A. McClure entertained at bridge on Wednesday in celebration of the third anniversary. Four tables were played and a supper served. The prizes were all in leather to signify the leather anniversary, and consisted of handsome bags, a leather belt, and for the men a leather hose supporter. They were won by Mrs. Albert O. Seaman, Lieutenant Boyers, Lieutenant Upham and Mrs. W. A. Moon. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cain Crimson entertained a party of the officers and ladies of the post at a lake party at Saltair last Monday evening, the guests going out early enough for a dip and a supper before the dance in the evening. Those from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert O. Seaman and Lieut. and Mrs. L. A. McClure. Capt. and Mrs. Harker entertained a few of their close friends last evening at a Sunday night supper for Miss Burkhalter, the other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Upham, Lieut. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. W. A. Moon, Captain Cavanaugh and Lieutenant Farrell.

Mrs. Willis T. Ulene entertained the Regimental Bridge Club last Tuesday afternoon at her home, and following the game a number of the officers came in for tea. Mrs. James M. Arrasmith and Mrs. John Ward won the regular prizes, and the two cut prizes were carried off by Mrs. Butcher and Mrs. Upham.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, who came over from Denver for the

inter-mountain tennis tournament and to pay off the men whose enlistment terms expired in June, returned Tuesday evening to his home, having been defeated by his opponent in the tournament. Mids. H. H. Johnstone, U.S.N., spent Wednesday in the city on his way west, visiting with the H. C. Bellinger family. He joined his command in San Francisco before the sailing of the fleet for the Orient. Captain Cavenaugh entertained a party of friends at a theater party at the Orpheum last Monday evening. Mrs. Savage, the mother of Captain Savage, has arrived from Alabama to visit her son. Mrs. M. E. Jamison, who has spent some time with her daughter, Mrs. Ward, left Wednesday for her home in San José. Mrs. John E. Woodward, wife of Captain Woodward, of the 29th, has returned from a year abroad, and is with her mother, Mrs. Mary Judge.

The preparations for the summer encampment are not altogether to the liking of the men, for they involve plenty of work. Beside the regular program outlined there will be a two-hundred-mile practice march which the Regulars must make either going or coming. This hike, while looked forward to as somewhat of a hardship, will be a pleasurable outing for some others, at least for the officers. Several of the cities along the line of march have planned to meet and greet the regiment as it goes through, and at Denver the ten companies of the 21st stationed at Fort Logan will join the 15th for the march. This will be a pleasant experience for the officers of both regiments, as they have all been friends at various times and places in the past. Major Harry Leonhauser, 16th Inf., Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, Capt. Cromwell Stace, and Lieuts. H. D. Schultz, Bernard Lentz, J. B. Woolough and W. P. Kitts, of the 21st, were at Douglas the latter part of 1907 and up till the arrival of the 15th. Hence they are warm friends of Major Rowan and Lieutenant Santachi and Miller.

Mrs. Andrew S. Rowan entertained last week, Wednesday, at the merriest kind of a dove dinner party for the ladies whose husbands, the officers of the 3d Battalion, were out on practice march. Mr. Skyrme, the father of Mrs. Butcher, was the only man present, and he was the cicerone of the party. The guests were: Mrs. Edwin Butcher, Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow, Mrs. Paul C. Potter and Mrs. Hugh L. Wallhall. Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline entertained a few of their friends of the garrison at a bridge party Wednesday evening, when five tables were played. Decorations of garden roses were used, and at a supper following, Mrs. Uline was assisted by Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow and Mrs. J. S. Upham. Prizes in the game were won by Mrs. James M. Arrasmith and Mr. Upman.

An active campaign has been begun by the local camps of Spanish War Veterans to secure the national convention for Salt Lake for 1909. The local camps will send delegates to the Boston convention, to be held in September, with the hope of securing the next meeting for this city.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 7, 1908.

Mrs. W. C. Bennett was hostess at a very pretty luncheon last Wednesday, at which Mrs. Wilby, of Atlanta, Ga., mother of Mrs. Jack Hayes, was the honor guest. The other guests were Mesdames Gohn, Crimmins, Dalton, Ball, Hayes and Struthers.

Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Hacker returned last week from a two months' leave spent with relatives in Tennessee. Captain Hacker has resumed his duties as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. W. F. Clark, Pay Dept., who has been in charge during the former's absence. Major H. A. Leonhauser, recently transferred to the 16th Infantry from the 21st, arrived Thursday from Fort Logan, and has assumed command of the post. His family went on to New York, and will not come here until after the Riley maneuvers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Hayes were guests of Mrs. G. E. Ball at dinner Friday night. Miss Newman, of Battle Creek, Mich., arrived Friday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. White for two weeks. Lieuts. P. L. Smith and W. C. Short have been selected as competitors in the division rifle and pistol competition at Fort Sheridan. Lieutenant Whitt will go to the Army range at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August as an assistant range officer.

Mrs. M. L. Crimmins entertained at dinner Friday night with Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Captains Buck, Warfield and Badel, Lieut. and Mrs. Whitt and Mrs. McAllister and Miss Newman, of Battle Creek, as their guests. Mrs. Wilby left for her home in Atlanta, Ga., Thursday, after a visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Jack Hayes. Major Buck, recently promoted to the 13th Infantry, has disposed of most of his household goods at private sale, and leaves for his new station Fort Leavenworth early next week. Dental Surgeon Voorhees is a recent arrival from Fort D. A. Russell, and will remain here until the command leaves for Fort Riley. The detail of Lieut. A. Elliott Brown, now at Watertown, S.D., with the 2d Battalion, as instructor of the South Dakota National Guard during its summer encampment, July 12 to 22, has been requested by Adjutant General Inglesby, of that state.

Captain Warfield and Mrs. O. E. Michaelis were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison Thursday night. Lieut. and Mrs. I. L. Hunsaker and their young son, John, left Wednesday for Kansas City, Kas., where Mrs. Hunsaker will remain while Lieutenant Hunsaker is absent at the Riley maneuvers.

Major D. E. McCarthy, Q.M. Dept., entertained at dinner at the Country Club Saturday night, covers being laid for twelve. His guests were: Gen. and Mrs. Morton, Gen. and Mrs. Cowin, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowin, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Major and Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Galbraith. Captain Riddle, now entertained Mr. Haskell and Miss Carpenter, of Omaha, Sunday afternoon.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 5, 1908.

Much interest is centered upon the event of events of the week, the wedding of Miss Majorie Appel, the beautiful young daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Aaron H. Appel, to P.A. Surg. George Lewis Wickes, U.S.N. The wedding will be solemnized at high noon Wednesday, July 8, at St. Mark's Episcopal church, Cheyenne, Wyo. A bevy of lovely girls will compose the personnel of the bridal cortège. Those composing the bridal party will be Miss Margaret Armstrong, of Montreal, maid of honor; Misses Elsie and Katharine Taylor and Miss Adele Vincent, of New Orleans. Little Misses Marguerite Stull and Helen Welsh will act as flower girls. Surgeon Wickes will be attended by Lieut. G. F. Neal, U.S.N., as best man, and as groomsmen by Lieut. V. Tomb, U.S.N.; Captains Griffen and Butler, 2d F.A. The ushers are Lieutenants Watson and Rucker. A reception at the Appel home, Fort Russell, will follow the ceremony. The bridal couple will make their home in Denver, where Surgeon Wickes is Navy recruiting officer.

One of the most beautiful receptions given at the post was on the evening of June 29, in honor of Senator Francis Warren, of Cheyenne. The decorations in the hall were marvelously beautiful, being an arrangement of flags, crossed guns and sabers, and grouped masses of ferns, palms and carnations, soft-shaded light, and Japanese lanterns adding a charming color effect to the scene. A feature worthy of mention was the "Pompeian Fountain." At the end of the long enclosed porch was pitched a large tent, and in the center a fountain played, the spray falling back into a large pool of limp water, reflecting a soft phosphorescent glow from electric lights beneath its surface. About its mossy banks rustic tête-à-tête were arranged, which proved most alluring to the young couples. At midnight a delicious collation was served and dancing concluding the evening. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Foster, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Appel, Major Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Blatchford, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Cotchett, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Persons, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Mrs. Stull, the Misses Taylor, Miss Adele Vincent, of New Orleans; Captains Butler, Griffin, Pulis, Lieutenants Delaplane, Barzynski, Shute, Parrot, Rucker, Watson, Weaver and a large number of

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guests from Cheyenne. Miss Adele Vincent, of New Orleans, is the guest of Mrs. Tanner.

The first troops ordered to participate in the coming maneuvers left July 2 for Crow Creek Reservation, two companies going to Pole Mountain to prepare for the coming of the rest of the troops in one company to Dale Creek to assist in the handling of the supplies. The latter company will be in command of Lieutenant Delaplane. Capt. E. N. Jones will be in command at Fort Russell after the departure of the troops.

Mrs. Stull entertained at dinner during the week in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Stever, recently arrived from Cuba. An attractive social feature of the past week was a luncheon given by Mrs. Earle W. Tanner complimentary to her guest, Miss Adele Vincent, of New Orleans. The excellency of Mrs. Tanner's taste found full expression in the artistic table embellishment. Handsome Delft blue embroidered table linen formed an appropriate setting for the carrying out of the effective color scheme, blue and white. Encircling the center of the board was a wreath of delicate greenery banked with the pansies. At each plate tiny hand-painted, heart-shaped candy boxes ornamented with forget-me-nots and blue ribbon added a touch to the individual place decorations. The soft glow from delft-shaded tapers enhanced the general ensemble of the exquisite board. Mrs. Tanner's guests, besides the guest of honor, were: Mrs. Morrison, of West Point; Miss Majorie Appel, Miss Margaret Armstrong and the Misses Taylor.

Brig. Gen Charles Morton was a recent visitor to Fort Russell. Accompanied by his side, Lieutenant Hunsaker, General Morton made an inspection of the troops before their departure for their summer maneuvers. Major and Mrs. Blatchford entertained informally at luncheon in honor of General Morton during his visit.

Mrs. Edward Jones entertained delightfully at a supper party Sunday evening complimentary to the bride of the week, Miss Majorie Appel. White chrysanthemums and asparagus fern formed the centerpiece of the beautifully appointed table. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Jones' hospitality were: Miss Majorie Appel, Miss Margaret Armstrong, Misses Taylor and Mrs. Eskridge, Captains Butler, Griffin and Pulis, Lieutenant Barzynski and Surgeon Wickes, U.S.N. Mrs. Walter Cotchett will entertain at a five hundred party in honor of Miss Majorie Appel July 6. Among the entertainments of the week in honor of Miss Appel will be a luncheon given by the Misses Taylor.

FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Oregon, July 2, 1908.

It was welcome news to the men of the garrison when we heard the report that forty recruits were en route to this post. There are over a hundred vacancies in the two companies at this post, and we would welcome that number gladly. Fort Stevens has a large armament, as large as some posts that have four and six companies, and during the past year the entire work has been done by one company, as the combined strength of the two companies has averaged about that of one company. From reports in the Portland Oregonian, we see that a very large number of recruits have been sent to the 1st Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, and we are hoping that Fort Stevens will be remembered at the same time.

The troops at this post will take part in the parade in Astoria on the Fourth of July. We had arranged a most interesting exhibit for them in the line of an athletic exhibition, equipment race, tent pitching, wall scaling, etc., but they preferred a parade, and the change was made at the city's request.

Much satisfaction was expressed in the garrison when it was learned that the commanding officer, Capt. T. B. Lamoreux, C.A.C., had made request for a modern gymnasium and bowling alley for this post. The men are kept indoors much of the year here by the constant rains, and a gymnasium would afford much amusement in addition to an opportunity for indoor drills and athletic exercises. Fort Columbia is a one-company post, while Stevens will soon have three, and the former has a much larger post exchange building and also a large gymnasium, equipped with ample apparatus, bowling alley, etc. We are all hoping that the efforts of our commanding officer will meet with success.

Deep regret was expressed by everyone in the post when the news was received of the death of the father of Lieut. J. P. Keeler, C.A.C. Lieutenant Keeler left the post on July 1 on a leave. Orders were issued on June 30 relieving Lieut. E. Canfield, Jr., C.A.C., from his duties as post and district quartermaster and post commissary. Lieutenant Canfield will join the next class at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 3, 1908.

Capt. E. D. Warfield is in Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth on a short visit with friends, and was present at the graduating exercises of the student class of the Army School of the Line on June 30. Mrs. Henthin's sister, Mrs. Harrison, who has been spending the winter in Southern California, arrived last week for a short visit here. Major J. C. Galbraith, inspector general, was a visitor at the post on Saturday.

Mrs. W. C. Bennett will entertain with a luncheon on Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. Wilby, Mrs. Jack Hayes's mother, who has been visiting the latter for some weeks, but who leaves for her home in Atlanta on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Lieut. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Crimmins were guests at dinner at the Country Club, Omaha, Saturday night.

Chaplain Hillman held a special service in the post chapel on Sunday evening in commemoration of our country's independence. Mrs. H. F. Dalton sang a solo, and the 16th Infantry orchestra also assisted in the services.

The vacancy caused by the death of Col. A. A. Augur, 2d Infantry, promoted Captain Buck, of this regiment, to a majority, and he is daily expecting his assignment to the 13th Infantry.

Due in a great measure to the efficient training by Captain Ridener, Co. K succeeded in winning the majority of events in the quarterly field day exercises held Monday.

Major Harry A. Leonhauser, formerly of the 21st Inf., who has recently transferred to the 16th Infantry with Major Parmenter, promoted from the 21st Infantry, is expected to arrive here this week, and will assume command of the post and regiment during Colonel Gardener's absence abroad.

Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained with a luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Wilby, of Atlanta, Ga., last Saturday, having Mesdames Struthers, Ball, W. C. Bennett and Mrs. Dalton as her guests. The table decorations were yellow and white, the centerpiece being a huge dish of wild ox-eyed daisies.

The Rev. Father Mullins, S.J., was the guest of Mrs. M. L. Crimmins over Sunday. Mrs. Morton, wife of Gen. Charles Morton, entertained at dinner Tuesday evening complimentary to Mrs. H. B. Carrington, who is with her husband, General

Carrington, in Omaha, for a few days. Miss Galbraith and Miss Valentine, of Omaha, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett Sunday. Mrs. G. H. White's sister, Mrs. McAllister, and two children, of Battle Creek, Mich., arrived last week for an extended visit here.

The post was again subjected on Monday and Saturday of last week to two severe storms which approximated the terrific cyclone of six weeks ago, but fortunately little damage was done and no inconvenience suffered.

Major Buck, Captains Ridener and Warfield, Mrs. Struthers and Mrs. Ball were dinner guests of Mrs. Crimmins Sunday night.

Mrs. White gave a children's party for her niece and nephew, Katherine and Edwin McAllister, of Battle Creek, on Monday afternoon. Refreshments were served on the lawn to the little ones, who were Billy Bennett, Beaumont Buck, Ord Chrisman, Alexander and Franklin Dalton, Jack Hayes, Jr., Lalor and Edward Crimmins, Barandina and Martha Gardner and Katherine Chrisman. Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. McAllister assisted Mrs. White in caring for the children of this many guests.

Mrs. N. W. Riley left last Thursday for Austin, Texas, for an extended visit with relatives. Mrs. G. E. Ball was hostess at a dinner on Thursday night at which her guests were: Captain Buck, Captain Van Dusen, Captain Warnell, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Struthers and Mrs. Crimmins. Mrs. Evans, wife of Lieut. Colonel Evans, chief of staff to the department commander, was a caller along the officers' line Sunday afternoon.

Mr. William Morrison, Lieutenant Morrison's brother, who has been a guest here for the past three months and who has recently received an appointment to the Army left for Fort Leavenworth to take his examination for second Lieutenant.

Mrs. Crimmins gave an informal tea this afternoon, Mesdames Struthers, Ball, Hayes, Dalton, Wilby and Miss Galbraith, of Omaha, being her guests.

The quartermaster has a large force of men at work on the repairs to the post, and in addition workmen are engaged in laying new granite walkways at the south end of the garrison on the officers' line.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 6, 1908.

Mrs. Willoughby Walk, who has been ill for a few days, is now out again.

Bids are being advertised for the construction of a new post-office building for this post. Until this proposed building is completed, the post-office is located in the west wing of the 19th Company Barracks.

At the recent graduating exercises of the Sacred Heart Convent, Miss Genevieve Johnston, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. H. Johnston, was among the young girls who received the high honors of her class. Miss Johnston will spend a short time in St. Louis visiting relatives before joining her parents in Washington, D.C., where Major Johnston is now stationed. Among the other young girls, daughters of Army officers, who have been attending school in St. Louis during the past year were Miss Lucile Fuller and Miss Mildred Fuller, daughters of Major Alvarado M. Fuller, and Miss Helen Nicholson, daughter of Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., at the Sacred Heart Convent; and Miss Laura Littlebrant and Miss Marian Littlebrant, daughters of Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 11th Cav., at Monticello Seminary.

Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker expects to leave this week for her home in St. Paul, Minn., where she will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Pope.

The new hospital and recruit examining building are nearing completion, and will soon be ready for use.

Mrs. John R. Musgrave left last week for her home in the East, where she will spend the summer. Mrs. Southerland, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer, expects to leave shortly for Chicago.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., June 30, 1908.

On Sunday members of the University Club, of Seattle, arrived at 11:30 and were entertained by the different officers of the post at dinner, after which they gathered on the Worden diamond and played the officers a most exciting game of ball. It was predicted before the game that the young college athletes would have a walk-over, as the officers had not even had a practice game. However, after the visitors had played the first inning it was plain it would not be such an easy victory for them, as the officers all played a good swift game. The ladies of the garrison were out in full force to spur them on, and the constant cheering kept things in great excitement. The final score was 12 to 14 in favor of the University Club. After the game Capt. E. G. Abbott entertained the nines at his quarters. Before leaving for Seattle the visitors were entertained at a supper by the officers. The line-up was as follows:

		University Club.
Masteller	Catcher.	Potter, U.S.N.
Jackson	Pitcher.	Gardener
Newton	1st base.	Dickinson
Ruggles	2d base.	Parry
Lownes	3d base.	McFarlan
Burt	Shortstop.	Handford
McElgin		Orton, U.S.A.
Henderson	Fielders.	Andrew Miller

Capt. M. C. Buckley was one of the out-of-town guests at the debut of Miss Furth, of Seattle, who has just returned from five years spent in Europe. Mrs. R. P. Reeder was hostess at the afternoon bridge club on Wednesday. The players were Mesdames Cummings, Porter, Miller, Masteller and Misses Martin, Abbott and Masteller. Miss Webster, of Seattle, who has many friends in the Army, and has often visited in this garrison, arrived with her mother in Port Townsend on the 1st, and will open their summer home, where they will remain until fall.

Lient. J. E. Townes, of Fort Ward, who has been in this garrison for two weeks during the encampment, has returned to his proper station. The 150th Company, under his command, conducted a very successful target practice while here. Lient. R. E. Vose has returned to Fort Worden after two weeks spent at Fort Ward. Lient. G. C. Lewis, Sig. Corps, who has been here for the last month, installing the fire control system, has been relieved by Capt. W. L. Moore, and the former left the first of the week for American Lake, where he will contest for the expert riflemen's championship.

Mrs. Stanley Miller entertained the ladies of the garrison on Thursday evening with a five hundred party. As the officers were still in camp, they could not be present, but the ladies were all present to wish Mrs. Miller many happy wedding anniversaries. A delightful chafing dish supper was served.

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Those present were: Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Barroll, Misses Cummins, Reed, Masteller, Martin and Abbott.

Capt. W. C. Davis, who has been several weeks in this district finding a suitable location for the portable searchlights at the different posts, left on Monday for Fort Revere, Mass. Captain Davis was the recipient of much attention while here. Major Haan, accompanied by his wife, visited Forts Casey and Worden the first of the week on official business. Lieutenant Peterson, who is on temporary duty at "Useless Bay," is expected to return soon. Lieut. W. E. Pruden, 1st Inf., reported here on Thursday before leaving for Useless Bay, where he will assume the duties of Lieutenant Watkins, of the Engineer Corps, who was sent to Vancouver Barracks to relieve Lieutenant Pettis, who has typhoid fever.

Arrangements on an elaborate scale are being made for a farewell reception to be given for Col. and Mrs. Cummins on the evening of the 8th. The Benedict Club, of Fort Townsend, gave a most successful dance on Wednesday evening. A good crowd attended, including Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Misses Cummins, Martin, Abbott and Masteller, Captains Abbott and Buckley, Lieutenant Williford, Burt and Mr. Preston, of Fort Worden.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., June 29, 1908.

Miss Gertrude Slocum, of New York city, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury. She arrived last week with Mrs. Kingsbury and Miss Clara and Elizabeth Kingsbury from Atlantic City. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor gave a beautiful dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury. Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Slocum, Miss Kingsbury, Lieutenants Watson and Wimberly were also present. Soft music was played during the dinner by the mandolin and guitar orchestra.

Mrs. L. L. Lawson is home from the islands on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Carson. Mrs. Kilbourne entertained at cards on Tuesday, June 23, in honor of Mrs. Rethorst and Mrs. Lawson. Mrs. Faber won the first prize, a dainty work bag. Mrs. Norval won the guests' prize, a set of hand-painted dinner cards. Misses Josephine and Angela Ware are the guests of Mrs. Duff. Mrs. Sherburne gave a dinner for Miss Van Natta on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta and Lieutenant Edmunds were also present.

Mrs. Duff gave a delightful card party on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Kingsbury, Miss Slocum and Miss Kingsbury. High five was played. The first prize, a very handsome cut glass horseradish jar, was won by Mrs. Sirmeyer; the second prize, a silver hand mirror, by Miss Van Natta, while Mrs. Kingsbury got the consolation prize, a cut glass talcum powder shaker.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the year was the german on Saturday evening. Captain Sirmeyer made a most successful leader; the favors were many, and the music splendid. Capt. and Mrs. Evans gave dinner for Miss Van Natta on June 28. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta, Lieutenants Wimberly and Edmunds. The Post Card Club met with Mr. and Mrs. Habeyter at the Officers' Club on Tuesday, June 23. Mrs. Evans won the ladies' prize, a white linen embroidered parasol; Major Shillcock won the gentlemen's prize. Miss Louise Van Natta returned to St. Joseph on Sunday, much to the regret of the many friends she made during her visit here.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 4, 1908.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer made an inspection of the reservation and the water supply at Leon Springs this week, visiting all camps. Accompanying the General were Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., inspector general and mustering officer for the militia; Lieut. Marlborough Churchill and Lieut. S. T. Mackall, of the General's personal staff.

The "wallow" which was to have been held by members of San Antonio Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao last week has been postponed until all the officers arrive at the range. The officers of the National Guard will be invited to participate. The leading addresses will be made by Col. R. R. Stevens and Capt. C. E. Hay, judge advocate. Both leave Fort Sam Houston for their new stations after the maneuvers.

Major and Mrs. Bundy will go North next month. Mrs. Wallace has gone to visit relatives in Morris, N.Y. Mrs. L. N. Bass leaves for the summer to visit her mother, in the Catskills. Mrs. Laurence J. Fleming leaves to visit her father in Montana, and will return late in the fall. It is hoped her health will be greatly benefitted by the change of climate. Lieut. and Mrs. David B. Galley, 3d Cav., en route to Fort Clark from the North, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Murphy.

Col. Lotus Niles is improving since his accident, but still has his arm in a sling.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, July 8, 1908.

Independence Day was quietly observed here. The national salute of forty-six guns was the only official notice of the day. Col. H. O. S. Heistand took a small party for a thirty mile sail around Manhattan Island in the afternoon. In the evening the General Hancock with a number of officers and ladies started for the lower bay to observe the fireworks, but a storm threatening, the course was changed at Owl's Head and a trip was made up the East river as far as the Head yard.

The post is very quiet at present, due to the absence of a number of officers with the troops, and to the prevalence of intense heat.

Miss Marie Newton is visiting Mrs. T. C. Dickson, New York arsenal. Mrs. A. W. Foreman is at her home in Wilmington, Delaware. Miss Mary Kolpe, who has been making an

extended visit with her aunt, Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, has left for Washington.

Lieut. A. W. Maish has left for his new station at Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

FORT MOTT.

Salem, N.J., July 6, 1908.

We had a great day at the post of Fort Mott, N.J., on July 4, and all enjoyed the holiday. The 130th Company of Coast Artillery, 1st Lieut. Norris Stayton commanding, won a game of baseball from the Salem team, and on July 5 the Fort Mott team played Chester a game of baseball, score 12-11, in favor of Fort Mott.

The 138th Company celebrated its first annual Independence Day anniversary with a menu as follows:

Breakfast—Shredded wheat with cream, oranges, ham and eggs, German fried potatoes, cocoanut and cream, bread, butter.

Dinner—Noodle soup, roast pork, apple sauce, oyster dressing, green peas, mashed potatoes, butter beans, watermelon, mixed pickles, cake assorted, huckleberry pie, claret lemonade, cigars.

Supper—Salmon, cold boiled ham, potato salad, raspberries with cream, mixed cakes, iced tea.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., July 7, 1908.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty, district commander, left last Saturday for Fort Monroe for temporary duty as president of the examining board. The 142d Company, of Fort McHenry, Capt. W. R. Vance commanding, is in camp here pending its service target practice. Lieutenant Terry is also with the company.

Miss Hollyday, of Baltimore, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. Creed Cardwell over the Fourth. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Raymond entertained Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and their guest, Miss Maude Sadler, of Philadelphia, at dinner on July 2. Mr. H. Rowland Clapp, of Baltimore, was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown last Thursday evening.

BORN.

ARNOLD.—Born to the wife of Capt. F. T. Arnold, 4th Cav., at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., on June 26, 1908, daughter.

ELLIOTT.—Born to the wife of William J. Elliott, formerly Lieutenant, 8th U.S. Cav., a son, at Cape May, N.J., June 29, 1908.

FERGUSON.—Born in Plainfield, N.J., June 30, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. H. Ferguson, a son, "Quentin," a great grandson of the late Capt. J. E. Quentin, 14th U.S. Inf.

HASKELL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. William F. Haskell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a son, at Fort Omaha, Neb., July 1, 1908.

HOLDEN.—Born at Burlington, Vt., July 3, 1908, to the wife of Capt. George J. Holden, U.S.A., a daughter, Constance Holden.

KENNEDY.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 22, 1908, to the wife of Dr. Robert M. Kennedy, surg., U.S.N., a daughter, Elizabeth Murdoch Kennedy.

KERR.—Born at Clearfield, Pa., June 25, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Kerr, formerly 22d U.S. Inf., twin daughters.

TAYLOR.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 25, 1908, to the wife of Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., a daughter, Imogen Morris Taylor.

VAN METER.—Born at Lexington, Ky., to the wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Van Meter, a son, June 30, 1908. Mrs. Van Meter is the daughter of the late Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

BROWN—EMERY.—At Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1908, Jessie May Emery, daughter of Major Jonas A. Emery, U.S.A., to Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, 27th U.S. Inf.

BUTLER—DODGE.—At Jolo, P.I., June 24, 1908, 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lucretia Wollcott Dodge.

DAWSON—TURTLE.—At Washington, D.C., July 2, 1908, Miss Virginia E. Turtle, daughter of the late Major Thomas Turtle, U.S.A., to Mr. Edward M. Dawson, Jr.

DICHMANN—WYNNE.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 30, 1908, Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Clara Wynne.

HARTSHORN—KIRTLAND.—At Manilla, P.I., May 16, 1908, Miss Sallie Jamison Kirtland, daughter of the late Major T. S. Kirtland, U.S.A., and sister of Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th U.S. Inf., to Lieut. Edwin S. Hartshorn, 14th U.S. Inf.

MORRISSETTE—SCOTT.—At Pleasant, Ala., June 17, 1908, Mr. Edward Robison Morrisette, Jr., and Miss Frieda McClellan Scott, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert G. Scott, of Monroe county, Ala., and sister of Lieut. Charles L. Scott, 12th U.S. Cav.

NASH—NIEMEYER.—At Swimming Point, Va., June 29, 1908, Mr. Charles M. Nash, son of 1st Lieut. C. F. Nash, U.S.M.C., to Miss Helen Eugenia Niemeyer.

ROEMER—MCLEAN.—At Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1908, Lieut. Charles Roemer, 6th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Marie Frances McLean.

WICKES—APPEL.—At Fort Russell, Wyo., July 8, 1908, Miss Majorie Appel, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. H. Appel, U.S.A., to P.A. Surg. George Lewis Wickes, U.S.N.

WOODS—DAY.—At Berkeley, Cal., May 19, 1908, Ensign James S. Woods, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy M. Day.

DIED.

BROATCH.—Died at Manila, P.I., July 9, 1908, Capt. James W. Broatch, U.S.M.C.

JONES.—Died at Manila, P.I., July 6, 1908, Lieut. Arthur R. Jones, 1st U.S. Cav.

BAXTER.—Died suddenly at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1908, at 9:30 p.m., Ida W. Baxter, for twenty-two years a faithful friend and servant in the family of Major Willoughby Walk, C.A.C. Interment in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

HALSTEAD.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, 1908, Murat Halstead, the well known editor, and father of Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d U.S. Inf.

HECKSCHER.—Died at New York city, July 4, 1908, John G. Heckscher, formerly a first lieutenant in the 12th U.S. Inf., who resigned in 1862.

JONES.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 28, 1908, Miss Mary A. Jones, daughter of the late Adjut. Gen. Roger Jones, U.S.A.

MATILE.—Died at Green Bay, Wis., June 17, 1908, Judge Gustave E. Matile, brother of Brig. Gen. L. A. Matile, U.S.A.

MURDOCK.—Died at Newburgh, N.Y., June 6, 1908, Mrs. Emily Murdock, widow of Capt. Daniel H. Murdock, 6th U.S. Inf.

THOMAS.—Died at Del Monte, Cal., July 3, 1908, Rear Adm. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N.

WILCOXSON.—Died at North Adams, Mass., July 6, 1908, Mr. F. A. Wilcoxson, father of Mrs. W. J. Pardee, wife of Major Pardee, U.S.A., retired.

WILKES.—Died at Charlotte, N.C., July 6, 1908, John Wilkes, formerly a passed midshipman in the Navy and a son of the late Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.

YOUNG.—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4, 1908, Mrs. Lida Baldwin Young, mother of Capt. James S. Young, 10th U.S. Inf.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The following opinion by the judge advocate on the staff of Major General Roe, N.G.N.Y., is published: "That the authorized strength of the detachment of the hospital corps serving with a regiment may be recruited and enlistments may be made through officers designated for the purpose by the commanding officer of the regiment; that the oath on enlistment may be taken before any officer above the grade of first lieutenant, and that the enlistment must be submitted to and approved by the commanding officer of the regiment." The commanding officer, Division National Guard, and the commanding officers of regiments, battalions and squadrons are directed to take such action as may be necessary to carry the above into effect.

In accordance with the law the several organizations of the Michigan National Guard paraded under arms on Saturday, July 4, 1908, at their home stations. Battery A, First Field Artillery, fired the national salute on the lawn of the Capitol at noon.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of May, 1908, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 91.15; Signal Corps, 95.51; Cavalry, 98.48; Field Artillery, Battery A, 85.58; Coast Artillery Corps, 89.38; 1st Infantry, 93.75; 2d Infantry, 97.87; Separate Company, 95.38; Naval Militia, 86.39.

The Department of Small Arms Practice of the New Jersey National Guard has been organized so that it shall consist of one inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; two inspectors, with the rank of major, and five assistant inspectors, with the rank of captain.

One of the most interesting shooting competitions in the East this season will be the fourth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association, which is scheduled to take place at the Bay State Range, Wakefield, Mass., commencing Tuesday, July 27, and continuing throughout the week. The meet promises to bring together the largest number of expert shots ever gathered on any range in New England, and in addition to the New England and other trophies which are shot for at these competitions, several well known military men have come forward and offered additional valuable prizes. Gen. James A. Drain will be the executive officer, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, chief range officer; Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, post quartermaster; Lieut. W. S. Simmons, post adjutant; Lieut. Col. John F. Harvey, post surgeon; Capt. G. M. Elliott, Me., assistant surgeon; Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds, statistical officer; Capt. Henry J. Jaquith and Lieut. Henry G. Comarais, assistant statistical officers.

C. H. Abercrombie and sixty-nine other citizens of Astoria, Oregon, subject to military duty, having made application to be organized into a military company under the laws and regulations of the Oregon National Guard, were mustered into the state service on July 9. This organization will be known as 1st Company, Coast Art. Corps.

The annual rifle and revolver competition of the Oregon National Guard will be held on the rifle range near Salem, Oregon, during the week of July 20 to 24, inclusive.

A camp of instruction for rifle practice will be held at state camp ground, adjoining Fort Ethan Allen, commencing July 15 to July 18, 1908, not to exceed four days. Col. G. E. Estey, commanding 1st Regiment, Infantry, will arrange for the detail of an officer to have command of the camp and six officers to assist, also twelve officers or men from each company. The officers and men attending above camp will receive U.S. Army per diem, subsistence and transportation, as provided by above act.

Governor Hughes of New York has approved a request of the officers of the 8th Coast Artillery Regiment to have its line officers hereafter appointed by the Governor under the new military law instead of being elected. This is the first request of the kind brought to the attention of the Governor. The Governor has also approved the granting of a brevet as Col. to Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland, inspector on the staff of Major General Roe, in recognition of twenty-five years of service in the Guard.

The New Jersey National Guard is to organize a National Guard Association similar to that of New York, and preliminary meeting has been held with this object in view. The idea of forming the association originated with the 4th Regiment, and Major A. L. Steele, of that command, has been elected temporary chairman.

The camp of instruction of the Virginia state troops will be held at Camp Bagley, near Kingwood, W. Va., from July 17 to 20, under direction of commanding general, 1st Brigade, W. Va., and will be attended by all officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard of West Virginia, so far as possible, attendance not being compulsory. There will also be sent from each company one cook and one musician.

National Guardsmen of New York on duty at the forts in the harbor this year during the coast defense exercises were supplied by the state with Gold Medal cots, which added greatly to their comfort and health. After their experience at the Peeksill camp, where for some years they have been forced to sleep on straw on the ground, the comfortable cots proved a veritable blessing, and the men are loud in their praises of them. The National Guardsmen from New York on duty at Pine Camp were not so fortunate, as there were not enough cots owned by the state to supply the demand, the state not contracting for a sufficient number. The Regulars at Pine Camp were better off than the guardsmen, as they were supplied with the cots. Connecticut, Ohio, and other states have purchased supplies of the Gold Medal cots.

The state troops of Virginia will in the future be organized to conform to the National Militia law. To take effect Sept. 1, 1908, the numerical designations of the regiments composing the 1st Brigade, Virginia Volunteers, will be changed as follows: The 70th Regiment will be the 1st Regiment; the 71st Regiment will be the 4th Regiment; the 72d Regiment will be the 2d Regiment. Officers, non-commissioned

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Est. 1857. "LEADERS OF QUALITY" New York

officers and band, R.L.I. Blues Battn., are retained under Sec. 3, G.O. 99, W.D., June 11, 1908, allowing "any corps having continuous existence since 1792 to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law, in like manner as the other militia." The battalion of Field Artillery will be organized as at present, into a battalion of Field Artillery. The physical examination of recruits in the Virginia Volunteers will, after this date, be conducted as prescribed in the circular, War Department, of date Feb. 8, 1904, and under the provisions of G.O. 55, War Dept., Nov. 19, 1903.

Governor Fort, of New Jersey, arrived at the state military camp located at Sea Girt, N.J., June 30. Marksmen of the various regiments have been engaged in practice shooting and competitions. The state encampment opens July 11, and for a week previous to the arrival of Governor Fort, Quartermaster Gen. Edward Murray, accompanied by Mrs. Murray and their family, had been occupying the Governor's cottage, getting things in order. For weeks men have been busy making way with the big crop of hay, and the stubble has been softened down and replaced by a new growth of grass.

Adjutant Gen. William H. Brigham, of Massachusetts, announces the report of the secretary of the Service School for the year 1907-08. During the school year 1907-08 206 student officers and one civilian of the eligible list, United States Volunteers, filed examination papers with the secretary, showing that they had followed the work of the school more or less systematically; forty-two completed the school work for three years; twenty-nine completed the school work for two years; 121 completed the work for this year; 192 passed successfully. The forty-two student officers completing the three-year course are recommended for the faithful performance of practically uncompensated duty, and will be awarded certificates of proficiency. Their names will be placed on an efficiency roster, to be kept on file in the Adjutant General's department, and copies of the same will be transmitted to the Inspector General's department, the "Examining Board for Promotion," for their guidance and information, and also the War Department, Washington, D.C.

Company I, of the 69th N.Y., Captain Healy, appreciating the services of 1st Sergeant O'Shaughnessy, who left on a visit to Ireland July 4, gave him a rousing send-off at the armory July 2, and he was also presented on behalf of the company by Lieut. John P. Everett, in an eloquent speech, with a solid gold watch fob, with the motto of the regiment, surrounded by diamonds on it. Among those present were: Col. Edward Duffy, Major Lynch, Captain Maguire, of Co. F, and Captain Healy and Lieutenant O'Leary, of Co. B. Captain Maguire recited a poem, which was fitting to the occasion of Sergeant O'Shaughnessy's sailing to the old country, entitled, "The top of the morning to you." On July 4 the Sergeant sailed on the Etruria, of the Cunard Line, and the company gave him another send-off at the pier, with the help of the field music of the regiment. The Sergeant is a most capable non-com., who believes that every man should honor his uniform, and his example in this respect is quite evident in Company I.

Squadron A, of New York, has opened the Squadron House at Van Cortlandt Park for the accommodation of its members who may desire to live there by the day, week or month, during July, August and September. The house is supplied with every convenience, and the necessary number of servants will be retained. It is the intention of the squadron to give it all the attractions of a country club. The rates will be \$35 per month, \$10 per week, or \$1.50 for dinner, breakfast and a night's lodging. The committee in charge are 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Childs, Alvan W. Perry and Ronald C. Lee, chairman.

NEW YORK LIGHT BATTERIES.

Major D. J. Rumbough, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, who was in command of the battalion of Light Artillery, N.G.N.Y., on a practice march in 1907, in an official report only recently made public, recommended Capt. J. F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery, and Capt. E. H. Tracy, 6th Battery, for commissions in the Field Artillery, should their services be required by the United States, and also says of them:

"Capt. J. F. O'Ryan, commanding 1st Battery, National Guard of New York. A young man in years, a lawyer by profession, thoroughly imbued with the military spirit. He has good ideas and the force to carry them out; is not striving for popularity at the expense of discipline. His battery was well looked after, and I am told has learned most of the useful things it knows, since he took command of it a few months ago."

"Capt. Edwin H. Tracy, 6th Battery, National Guard of New York. I was told that some time ago this battery was most severely criticized by the inspector who practically recommended that it be disbanded. If this is true, Captain Tracy has done wonders, and all his acts are accomplished without noise. He is enthusiastic and forceful. There were a number of other officers who did well, but my observation of them was not sufficient to warrant recommendation."

As to the work of the several batteries on the march, the following remarks of the Major's will be found of interest:

"For the 1st, 2d and 6th Batteries I have only words of praise—not that they know it all, but that they know they have lots to learn and are taking advantage of every opportunity to learn. I regret to say that the 3d Battery seems to lack esprit; the men are equally as good individually, as those of the other batteries, but as a whole they fail to grasp the idea that prompt and accurate obedience of an order, however given it, is absolutely essential to the usefulness of an organization. The sooner personal feeling is obliterated the better it will be for this battery."

At the time of the march out the 3d Battery was suffering from internal strife over the election of a captain, and was then in command of Lieutenant Linig. It was accorded high honors by the Brooklyn papers at the time, but that these reports were not then deserved will be seen by the following remarks by Major Rumbough, who says:

"On the return march orders were issued to be ready to leave camp at 7 a.m., the following to be the order of march: 1st, 2d, 2d and 6th Batteries. The 1st Battery pulled out on the minute; the 2d Battery was not ready, so the 2d Battery

followed by the 6th pulled out at 7:12 and 7:16, as directed. At 7:35 I told the commanding officer, 3d Battery, that if his battery did not move in five minutes I would put the wagon train ahead of him, and at 7:38 the battery started, and when it closed on the other batteries, which I had caused to be halted, the march was begun at 8:05 a.m., and the command bivouaced near Tarrytown at 3:30 p.m. Orders were given for reveille at 5 a.m. and the march to begin at 6:30 a.m., the order of march being according to rank. The command moved out promptly, and the 2d, 6th and 1st Batteries arrived at Van Cortlandt Park at 10:50 a.m. The 3d Battery arrived fifteen minutes later. This battery either could not, or would not, keep up when started, and was not ready at the proper time to start as a rule."

Since the march out referred to the old internal strife has ended, and the battery has greatly improved under Captain Matlock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, under date of July 1, in general orders announces that the division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will encamp upon the battlefield of Gettysburg from July 16 to July 25, 1908, inclusive. He also says in part:

Large sums of money have been expended by the United States government and many states in making this famous and historic battlefield attractive, by erecting thereon costly and beautiful monuments and markers, indicating positions occupied by the various commands during the battle. Avenues have been opened at great cost, so that the historic points may be reached by visitors.

"The Commander-in-Chief urges upon all members of the National Guard of the state the most exemplary conduct, and the full recognition of the obligations that rest upon them as soldiers and citizens, to be watchful that monuments, markers, fences or roads be not injured or defaced in any way. Unseemly and improper conduct will not be tolerated, and those misbehaving will merit and receive the most severe punishment."

"In order that every member of the National Guard may be fully informed as to the punishment that will follow misconduct or vandalism of any sort, the Commander-in-Chief directs that this general order be read to each company, troop and battery, before departure from home station for camp, and at the first roll-call of the company in camp, and also to advance details before proceeding to camp."

"With this notice and information duly given, no soldier offending can plead ignorance, or claim any mitigation of punishment for even the slightest offense committed. Every officer and enlisted man on duty and wearing the uniform has within his keeping the reputation of the National Guard of the state, and is expected to maintain it. To those who may act otherwise no consideration will be given."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

READER asks: When did Paul Petke enlist in the Army? Answer: Address the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., giving reasons for seeking information.

LANDLUBBER.—Vessels "out of commission" are entirely without crew. Those "in reserve" have a nucleus crew. "In ordinary" means undergoing ordinary repairs, such as repainting, etc. The Indiana (in reserve), and the Iowa, Oregon and Massachusetts (out of commission), are all older vessels than those now with the Atlantic Fleet, and were probably not sent on the world-cruise for that reason. It is true that there are not enough men in the Service to completely man all our ships, but, on the whole, enlistments have of late been quite satisfactory, and Army, Navy and Marine Corps are kept very near the authorized strength.

H. N. asks: I was discharged Feb. 2, 1905; re-enlisted June 22, 1906. If I re-enlist at the expiration of this term what will my pay be as a private in the Cavalry? Answer: It will be whatever your enlistment period calls for, which we cannot determine from your statement.

H. S. asks: What pay will a hospital steward receive under the new pay table? Answer: This is to be acted on soon by the Secretary of the Navy. When adjusted, pay of hospital stewards will be the same as that of chief petty officer.

C. E. H. asks: Am I entitled to a monthly pay of \$77 from May 13, the date on which the Navy Appropriation bill went into effect? I was given a permanent appointment as hospital steward, U.S.N., in the summer of 1907, after having over one year of sea service. Answer: This has been taken under advisement by the Secretary of the Navy, whose action may be expected soon.

G. H. asks: I served in Jolo, P.I., in all the engagements against hostile Moros, from Oct. 7, 1903, until July 22, 1905. Am I entitled to a badge of any kind? If so, to whom should I apply? Answer: You are entitled to a badge; apply to the A.G.O.

HOSPITAL STEWARD, U.S.N., asks: (1) To what extent the naval pay increase effects the hospital stewards, U.S.N.? (2) Does it give them the additional \$10 per month provided for by President's order of 1903, granting \$70 to chief petty officers with permanent appointments? (3) Does it provide for pay for good conduct medals? Answer: The spirit of the new pay law is to give hospital stewards the same pay as that of other men of the same rating in all respects. The whole matter awaits action by the Secretary of the Navy.

S. C. B. asks: (1) I enlisted Nov. 25, 1904, and was discharged Nov. 24, 1907. Am I, under the new pay bill, entitled to re-enlistment pay, having re-enlisted Feb. 25, 1908? (2) Do I lose my gunner's pay? It expired June 17, 1909, having passed June 17, 1906. Answer: (1) You waited two days too long in re-enlisting to make your time count continuously. (2) You do not lose your gunner's pay, in fact, it is increased by the new pay bill.

A. B. C. asks: Enlisted in Co. A, 3d U.S. Vol. Immunes, June 18, 1898; was mustered out of the Service Dec. 1, 1899. Re-enlisted Oct. 7, 1899, for Co. B, 7th U.S. Inf.; discharged by expiration of term of service Oct. 6, 1902. Was out of the Service from Oct. 6, 1902, until Jan. 28, 1903, for Coast Art. Corps, being out 3 months, 22 days. I enlisted in the Artillery; was discharged Jan. 27, 1906, by expiration of term of service. Re-enlisted April 27, 1903, for Ordnance Corps, which enlistment is continuous. Am second-class private on my sixth year of continuous service. What pay should I now draw? Answer: You appear to be in your second enlistment period—pay \$18.

SERGT. BAND RETIRED asks: (1) Is a retired soldiers' widow entitled to the six months' pay when the soldier dies from old age? (2) Can a retired soldier join the Army and Navy Union, and where is a garrison in Brooklyn? Answer: (1) No. The payment is for death from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty. (2) He may; the adjutant general's address is E. J. Bonner, room 42, Knickerbocker building, Baltimore, Md.

BANDMASTER asks: Is an enlisted man supposed to pay poll tax? Answer: Yes. Sec. 1977, Rev. Stat., which guarantees all persons within the jurisdiction of the U.S. equal rights under the laws of the state or territory where residing, also provides that they shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licensees, etc. Although in some towns a man may not vote until he shows his poll-tax receipt, not all towns exact a poll-tax, which, by the way, is not necessarily a tax on the elective franchise, but is a "head" tax, imposed on citizens who have no taxable personal or real property, as well as on those who have. The tax is a nominal one of a dollar or so per year, and is exacted on the theory that all citizens should have a part in paying the expenses of government and upkeep of public utilities.

X. Y. Z. asks: I enlisted March 2, 1903, and was discharged Feb. 15, 1905, per G.O. 31, Dept. of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga., 1904, for the convenience of the government. Re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1905, for service in the Philippine Islands; was

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discharged Feb. 15, 1908; re-enlisted March 1, 1908. Does my first enlistment (one year, 11 months and 12 days) count as an enlistment, and how much pay should I draw? Answer: As the new pay law provides that "any soldier who receives an honorable discharge for the convenience of the government after having served more than half of his enlistment shall be considered as having served an enlistment," you are now in your third enlistment, pay \$21.

F. W. F. asks: I was discharged Sept. 6, 1907, after three years' continuous service, and re-enlisted May 29, 1908. Do I receive that three months' bonus for re-enlistment after May 11, 1908? Answer: No.

X. Y. Z. asks: Was discharged from the Army on disability, respiratory trouble. I draw a pension, but not enough to support me, and am unable to perform manual labor. Should I pass and accept civil service position would I forfeit my pension? Answer: No.

J. M. asks: I enlisted Feb. 18, 1903, discharged Feb. 15, 1905, for the convenience of the government, to go to the Philippines Islands; re-enlisted Feb. 16 for three years, discharged Feb. 21, 1908, for three years. What should my pay be? Answer: As the pay clause provides that when discharged for convenience of government, if more than one-half the term of enlistment had been served, it should be counted as an enlistment; you are now in your third enlistment, pay \$21.

F. H. M. asks: Is a fireman, C.A.C., entitled to wear stripes on the trousers, and if so, what width? Answer: For all non-commissioned officers above corporal the width of stripe is 1/4 inches, including piping. Color for Artillery, scarlet.

W. D. L. asks: Am I entitled to the three months' bonus? I was first enlisted May 6, 1905, and was discharged May 5, 1908; re-enlisted on May 19, 1908. Answer: You are entitled to the bonus.

C. G. asks: I served in 1886 against the Apaches, and in 1890 and 1891 against the Sioux Indians. Am I entitled to two campaign badges, or to one? Answer: One, if still in the Service.

PITTSBURG asks: Am now out of the Service. Served in the Sioux campaign, 1890-91; 5th Army Corps, Cuba, 1898; Philippine campaign, 1899; honorably discharged Dec. 15, 1905. What campaign badges am I entitled to? Answer: These badges are prescribed as a part of the uniform. If you are not in the Service you are not entitled to badge.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Can the widow of a deceased soldier apply to the Adjutant General and receive the campaign badges that her husband would have been entitled to? Answer: In the case of the Congressional badge due certain troops serving in the Philippines the heirs can receive the badge.

LOOP asks: I claim that the service in war chevron is substituted by the badge and small ribbon pertaining thereto in lieu of this stripe, and that it is not required that a stripe of any character be placed upon the coat where campaign badge is worn. Am I correct? Answer: Whoever wears the badge and ribbon does not wear the Service chevron.

A. E. C. asks: I took the examination for entrance to School for Electrician Sergeant last April. Was I found qualified and recommended to the Chief of Artillery to attend, and about when will the order be out? Answer: The recommendations have been forwarded and the order will soon appear.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) How many vacancies are there at present for sergeant, first class, H.C., U.S.A.? Answer: Twenty-five. (2) About what time will there be an examination for the grade of sergeant, first class, H.C., U.S.A.? Answer: Probably next November. (3) In making application for second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, should I make the application to the A.G.O., Washington, D.C., and would it be necessary for the War Department to forward the application to the division commander of the P.I., or would the appointment come from Washington, D.C., if made? Answer: Make application to the A.G.O. All such applications are forwarded to the division commander.

C. A. D. asks: Will the new monthly directory of the Navy, to be published by the Navy Department in lieu of the present privately-owned publication, be given away or sold, and where can it be obtained? Answer: In future there will be issued one annual Register, on Jan. 1, and a monthly list during the year. Copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D.C.

BUTTONSTICK asks: What Infantry regiments will go to the Islands next year; also if the 3d Infantry will relieve the 25th Infantry in Mindanao? When will the order for a company of the prison guard to be formed in the Islands be published? Answer: The order in which Infantry regiments are likely to be sent to the Philippines is as follows: 7th, 20th, 12th, 3d, 21st and 6th, but nothing has been decided yet in regard to the matter.

J. F. R. asks: I enlisted in the Marine Corps Oct. 17, 1896, served on the U.S.S. Baltimore during the Spanish-American war, taking part in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; the bombardment and capture of the city of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898; participated in the capture and destruction of 16-centimeter gun, by landing party in Subic Bay, Sept. 28, 1898, and took part in advance on Imus, Luzon, P.I., with the U.S. Army, Oct. 3, 1898. Am I entitled to a medal and bars for this service? If so, to whom shall I apply for medal? Answer: Apply to the Secretary of the Navy.

FIREMAN asks: When will the next examination for firemen take place, and where? Answer: Probably not for a year. Can any enlisted man of any branch of the Service take the examination without belonging to the Coast Artillery? Answer: He must belong to the Coast Artillery. How shall I apply for examination? Answer: Address C.O., Coast Artillery School, Fort Totten, N.Y. Are firemen entitled to quarters and privileges as the non-commissioned staff? Answer: Yes. Can one be a fireman and first class gunner at same time? Answer: Yes.

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THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of July 4, page 1229 and 1230, except that on Aug. 1 the 165th and 167th Companies of Coast Artillery will change station from Fort Monroe to Fort Totten, N.Y.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry. Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to July 7, 1908. Changes after that date occurring before we go to press appear on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

	A	B	C
Honolulu—Ar. July 16; sail July 23	2,850	16 + 1	7
Auckland—Ar. Aug. 9; sail Aug. 15	1,284	5	6
Sydney—Ar. Aug. 20; sail Aug. 27	575	3	7
Melbourne—Ar. Aug. 29; sail Sept. 5	1,350	3	7
Amoy, 3d & 4th Div.—Ar. Oct. 29; sail Nov. 4	666	3	6
Manila, 1st and 2d Div.—Ar. Oct. 31
Manila, 3d and 4th Div.—Ar. Nov. 7
Albany—Ar. Sept. 11; sail Sept. 17	3,800	14	6
Philippines—Ar. Oct. 1; sail Oct. 10	1,750	7	9
Yokohama—Ar. Oct. 17; sail Oct. 24	1,343	5	7

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Third Division.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Kossoff Niles. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

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Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter U. Owles. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed June 29 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. Sailed June 30 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At San Francisco, Cal.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Sailed June 29 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed June 30 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Sailed July 3 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Sailed June 30 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." On Aug. 24 the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet together with the Constitution, Solace, and eight destroyers will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Samoa, and return.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Mare Island, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At Bremerton, Wash.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. At Mare Island, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At Bremerton, Wash.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived July 3 at San Diego, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived July 3 at San Diego, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. At San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived July 3 at San Diego, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) At Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed June 29 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Cavite, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Cavite, P.L.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

WILMINGTOM, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOOK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PREScribed CUTICURA

After Other Treatment Failed—Raw Eczema on Baby's Face Had Lasted Three Months.

AT LAST DOCTOR FOUND CURE

"Our baby boy broke out with eczema on his face when one month old. One place on the side of his face the size of a nickel was raw like beefsteak for three months, and he would cry out when I bathed the parts that were sore and broken out. I gave him three months' treatment from a good doctor, but at the end of that time the child was no better. Then my doctor recommended Cuticura. After using a cake of Cuticura Soap, a third of a box of Cuticura Ointment, and half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent he was well and his face was as smooth as any baby's. He is now two years and a half old and no eczema has reappeared. Mrs. M. L. Harris, Alton, Kan., May 14 and June 12, 1907."

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Is in ordinary.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.

BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived July 3 at San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Manila, P.I.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edward W. Todd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin W. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Has been ordered out of commission.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merle, master. At Bradford, R.I.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

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MORRIS (torpedo boat). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Lambert Point, Va.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Sailed July 6 from Cape Lookout, N.C., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived July 4 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Will be sent to Quebec to take part in the celebration of 300th anniversary of landing of Champlain.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Btsn. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Arrived July 6 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RANGER. Ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Nautical School.
SCORPION C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Placed in reserve June 15.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.
SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for duty as receiving ship at that place.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohlman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Will be relieved by the Osceola and sent to the navy yard, Norfolk, for repairs.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Mackinac Island, Mich. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Special Service Squadron.

Capt. Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. Arrived July 5 at Guam.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived July 5 at Guam.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. En route from San Francisco, Cal., for Guan.

Proposed Itinerary of the Special Service Squadron:

Port.	Arrive, 1908.	Leave, 1908.	Days in port.
Guam	July 7	July 14	7
Manila	July 21	July 28	7
Singapore	Aug. 3	Aug. 7	4
Colombo	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	4
Aden	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	3
Suez	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	1
Ismailia	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	4
Naples	Sept. 16	Sept. 26	10
Gibraltar	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	4
Horta	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	3
Hampton Roads	Oct. 22

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STRINGHAM (torpedo boat). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BARNEY (torpedo boat). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TINGEY (torpedo boat). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DE LONG (torpedo boat). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

THORNTON (torpedo boat). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Send mail to New London, Conn.

Comdr. William S. Benson, Commander.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At New London, Conn.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At New London, Conn.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At New London, Conn.

HARTFORD (practice ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At New London, Conn.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At New London, Conn.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, At Bradford, R.I.

The headquarters of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron has been changed from Hampton Roads to New London, Conn.

Prior to the return of the squadron to Annapolis a cruise will be made up the New England coast as far as Bath, Me.

Itinerary of Naval Academy Practice Squadron, summer, 1908.—Leave New London July 27; arrive Newport, R.I., July 31; leave Aug. 14; arrive Boston, Mass., Aug. 6, leave Aug. 11; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Bath, Me., Aug. 14, leave Aug. 19; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 22, leave Aug. 24; arrive Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27. Midshipmen go on leave Aug. 28. Note.—The squadron will leave New London each Monday morning while in that vicinity and will return each Friday afternoon.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, New York.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, New York.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, New York.

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CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, New York.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, New York.
OCTOPUS. At the navy yard, New York.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Porter, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Blakely, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren, Wilkes and Bagley; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used at a barracks for the men of flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Flotilla.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Flotilla.

PAUL JONES. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. Arrived July 3 at San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Arrived July 3 at San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Flotilla.

DAVIS (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Eureka, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

FOX (torpedo boat). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Eureka, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At Eureka, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedo boat). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At Eureka, Cal.

[We omit the receiving and station ships, tugs, vessels out of commission, and Naval Militia vessels this week. The only change since the list appeared in our last issue is that the Brooklyn is out of commission at Philadelphia.]

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